



## Soldier killed in Ulster border clash

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

A British soldier was shot dead and another wounded when a patrol was ambushed after being held "captive" in a village one mile into the Irish Republic yesterday.

The soldiers were part of a British patrol which, according to local people, had been ordered to move into the Republic on an unapproved road between the counties of Louth and Leinster. The Ministry of Defence said the patrol was North of the Border when the soldier was killed by a shot from the South.

The Foreign Office reacted quickly to the killing by instructing the British ambassador in Dublin to ask the Irish authorities for an assurance that no effort will be spared in bringing the offenders to justice.

The Foreign Office statement shows the seriousness with which the Foreign Office regards the incident.

Army personnel have inadvertently crossed the border before and the British authorities have expressed regret. But it was understood last night that this time, regret will not be so readily expressed. The Foreign Office will study a full report on the route taken by the Army

vehicles before considering any conciliatory statement.

Two British Ferret cars in the patrol parked by the roadside. They were surrounded by a hostile crowd of villagers from Hackballscross who told them they were in the Republic.

When the cars tried to turn round, they were blocked by a van which had been pulled across the road. The villagers set fire to one of the cars and the soldiers got into the other car for safety.

The van was eventually moved and the soldiers drove across the border, straight into an ambush. One report said that six known IRA men were in the area when the crowd gathered.

The ambush began with a burst of automatic gun fire. The soldier who died is believed to have been hit during these first shots.

British troops replied with machine-gun fire. As the battle began, a 10-man patrol of Irish Army regulars arrived and tried to make their way to the border.

But the crowd that had held the British troops captive gathered round the Irish soldiers and held them back. The battle is said to have lasted at least an hour.

When the shooting stopped, the Irish patrol towed the burned-out armoured car to Dundalk, five miles away.

Two local girls saw the two scout cars stray across the border on an unapproved road. One said last night: "After about a mile a local man told them they were in the Irish Republic—they turned round straight away and raced back terrified."

But when they got near the border they found the road blocked by a car. Behind them came more cars which boxed them in and a crowd of about 100 gathered. After about an hour of argument a fire was lit under one of the scout cars and the soldier had to jump out.

He got in the other scout car and threatened to shoot. Some of the cars—including the van which was blocking the road in front of him—moved. By this time local police and a detachment of the Irish Army had arrived on the scene.

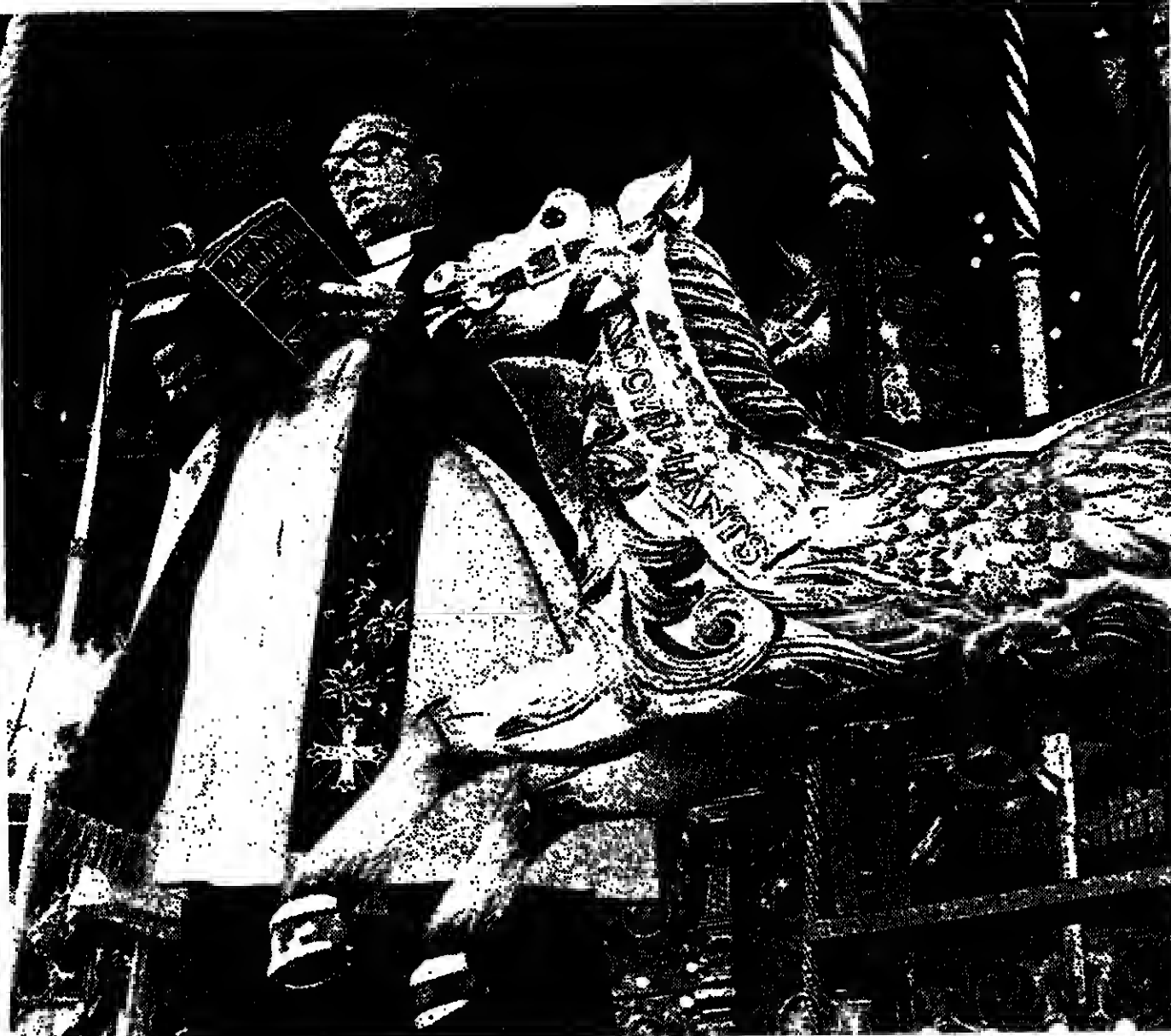
But so had the IRA. The fields were swarming with them. There must have been more than 50 crouched behind bushes with their guns. The Irish Army told them to clear off but the IRA threatened to shoot at them.

The scout car, with its tyres lit, drove slowly back over the border. The shouting came, we think, said the girl, "when the scout car crossed the border. We could hear lots of shots—including machine gunshots we couldn't see and didn't go near."

The incident, with all the indications of a carefully set ambush, is bound to spark off another major controversy between North and South. The British Army has begun a full-scale investigation.

An Irish Army spokesman in

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HOLIDAY PRAYERS... The Rev. A. A. Court, Vicar of Brentford, conducting a service from a roundabout at the steam engine rally at Syon Park and (below) a prayer meeting by supporters of Bangla Dosh in Trafalgar Square. Pictures by Frank Martin



## Scolding for sit-in

Cairo, August 29  
PRESIDENT Sadat of Egypt said tonight that "a small number" of workers at a steel works 15 miles from Cairo had staged a sit-in strike holding thousands of workers captive.

The President was addressing the central committee of the Arab Socialist Union, the only Egyptian political party acceptable to the party, the State, or the Government. —UPI.

Challenge to Sadat's legacy, page 3

## Testing time for markets

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

Japanese and British credit will be put to the test today when all currency markets except London reopen. The Japanese must try to persuade dealers that the revaluation that is likely for the yen will not be very large. Britain has the easier task of persuading foreigners that sterling is not an attractive speculative investment.

The floating of the yen—an attempt to get trade restarted after two weeks of chaos—began quietly in Tokyo on Saturday. The authorities allowed the value of the yen to rise by less than 6 per cent before they started buying dollars again. The Japanese banks, which are normally obedient, put no real pressure on the central banks.

Today it will be different. Trade will spread to markets all over the world and dealers will certainly not be satisfied with a revaluation of as little as 6 per cent.

There is a widespread conviction that in any settlement reached in the top-level meetings scheduled for next month, the yen will be revalued substantially more.

The International Monetary Fund, in a working document leaked to the press last week, suggested a figure of 15 per cent, and the Americans are known to want to see a revaluation of 15 to 20 per cent. The Japanese are not likely to comply with these wishes, but any revaluation in the market of much less than 10 per cent is likely to attract speculative buyers again.

For a long time the Japanese have done what the Bank of England did on Friday, and made it difficult to buy their currency as a speculative investment. The amount of foreign deposits which Japanese banks can take—representing foreign holdings of the currency—is strictly limited.

However, traders can move very large funds by settling their bills in any currency that

is likely to get more expensive, and delaying payment in any currency that is likely to get cheaper. It was efforts by Japanese businessmen to get their bills to yen paid in the past two weeks, while delaying payment of their own obligations in dollars, which forced the Bank of Japan to buy some thousands of millions of dollars.

The British situation is somewhat different, since no one expects the value of the pound to go up by any spectacular amount, though the IMF did suggest a 7 per cent revaluation against the dollar. All the same, the authorities were in a dilemma last week.

Sterling looked safer than dollars, and foreign investors could get an attractive return by investing in London, where interest rates are high. This meant that the Bank of England either had to buy "hot" money, or let the demand for pounds push up the foreign exchange value of sterling, which could make things difficult for British exporters.

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## The Leicester Permanent: you can get your money when you need it.

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## An epidemic of gentleness in a village

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

LUCY ANNE DEAR and Sharon Louise Wade were christened at Weeley, Essex, yesterday, with the sound of a band playing in the background, competing with the vicar, and a multitude of hippies, and a tribe of multicoloured tents outside the church.

Miss Felix probably did not know that Lucy Anne and Sharon Louise were so close, but she might have. For from the sublimely serene fields from which her amplified voice came, you could see the church, isolated by the Black Plague from the village that once congregated round it.

Another plague has struck Weeley this weekend—or rather an epidemic of gentleness, as at least 100,000 fans gathered for a pop festival on the site of the deserted village.

The gentleness of the crowd—and the police—are the first to pay tribute to it—was

employed by a catering firm. The encounter, accompanied by the wail of Indian autos, was brief and bloody. But the peace lovers ran in fear. There was a bit of fighting, too, yesterday between the organisers, Clacton Round Table, and traders on the site who allege that the Angels ran amuck, intimidated them, and stole property. The traders also claim that the band of Angels had actually been employed to help security, but that it had been necessary for stall-holders to keep coshes by them for their own protection.

The Round Table, represented by its chairman, Mr Vic Speck, a man who, by his own estimate, is treated with some respect in the town, said there were two groups of Angels. Although seven of them were paid £28 yesterday for their services, they had never been formally engaged as security guards, and this group had not caused the

Mr Speck said that when the

rowdies who traditionally knock each other about on Clacton's seaford on bank holidays. Chief Inspector Walter Thurgood says that if it had been a rugby crowd instead, the invaders would not have lasted a minute. He is full of praise for the non-violence of the fans, and for their valiance in fire-fighting. This is a necessary skill since some of the straw huts housing hippies are prone to go up in smoke. But he says that an earlier application by the organisers could have ensured the permanent presence of a fire tender.

At least the police are not beset by the security factions. The Essex constabulary, which is supervising the first major pop festival in its area, has taken over the village school, and has available upwards of 200 men to assure the residents of Weeley (there are 751 of them, so it is a generous ratio), and to patrol the 200-acre site.

The villagers have given

even less trouble than the migrants. Inspector Thurgood said that two women had volunteered to cook dinners for them in the school canteen, and the blackboards in the classrooms were ideal for showing the deployment of manpower.

Those who stand apart from, or rather stand behind, this festival of faded denim, beads, and hands, are the Round Tablers. Their uniform is off-duty cavalry twill and Majoran tans. Their purpose is to raise £50,000 for charity after paying as much again in overheads to promote the concert which ends today.

So far, their only problems have involved security. Perhaps it could not be otherwise for an outfit whose previous biggest effort has been to raise £1,000 in a Donkey Derby. But the Tablers have found that, partly because of the cancellation of the Isle of Wight Festival, their expected crowd has increased tenfold. Gentleness is around just about everywhere.

The villagers have given

## Bombs during army tattoo

By JOHN KERR

In the castle block of Edinburgh Castle, which houses the Scottish crown jewels, was a double on during a performance of the Edinburgh Festival.

Some of the explosion was over a radius of more than 100 yards, and no one was injured. A barrel-bomb, which was fired from a gun in the castle, exploded in the courtyard, and a double on during a performance of the Edinburgh Festival.

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## OVERSEAS NEWS

# Papadopoulos rules out hopes for easing of regime

From DAVID TONGE: Athens, August 29

Any political evolution in Greece has been formally ruled out for the indefinite future by the Greek Prime Minister, George Papadopoulos. In his speech on Saturday night to the Officers' Club in Salonika, Northern Greece, he made it clear—in case there were any doubts remaining—that his Government have no immediate intention of withdrawing from the scene and of "endangering its responsibilities."

## Bishop promises cash to strikers

From our Correspondent, Madrid, August 29

A Spanish bishop pledged his support for striking workers today and ordered that all church collections on Sunday should go to the strikers. The action by Mgr. Jose Antonio Infante, Bishop of the Canary Islands, is probably unique in the history of the Franco regime. It marks a new development in the already strained relationship between Church and State.

The bishop issued a pastoral letter, inspired, as he said, by "Christian principles and respect for human dignity," about the strike of 400 transport workers in the Canary Islands, who have received no pay since May. For the past two and a half weeks the workers have not reported for duty and there is a possibility that the strike may escalate.

Mgr. Infante has been in close touch with the strikers, and in his pastoral letter he gave this warning: "A large number of Spanish Catholics lack social conscience... it continues the consequences may be irreparable." The bishop also demanded that the authorities should start an immediate investigation to find out why the transport company had chosen to withhold wages from its employees.

Another example of the widening gap between the

Roman Catholic Church and the Government has occurred in Erandio, an industrial suburb of Bilbao. According to an old tradition, the mayor and members of the city council attend mass on the feast day of Saint Agustin, patron saint of Erandio, but this year the parish priest informed the city authorities that their presence would not be welcome. Earlier this year the priest had protested about the alleged indifference of the city council to air pollution and other social problems.

The incident has been reported to Mgr. Cirarda, Bishop of Santander and Apostolic Administrator of Bilbao, a liberal prelate who has previously defied the Government by his support for Basque nationalists.

An increasing number of Roman Catholic clergy, including so-called rebel worker-priests and many of their bishops, are anxious to end the Concordat between Spain and the Vatican. The Concordat, last renewed in 1953, allows General Franco, as Head of State, to nominate bishops to vacant Spanish sees and to veto papal appointments in return for certain, now unwanted, privileges and financial subsidies to the Church.

He also dismissed all hopes of early elections by setting three prerequisites, which, depending on how they are defined, may well prove insurmountable—establishing the correct relationship between State and citizens, developing "responsibility" among the electorate and future politicians, and modernising Greek society.

It was his first major policy speech for eight months and proved one of his clearest statements yet that he will let nothing deflect him from his declared task of changing the mentality of the Greek people. After four years he has still had little success in this direction. Resistance may be petering out, but he has been changing to indifference, but the "new forces" he had hoped to create are still a dream of the future. His possibilities for a genuine loosening up are thus extremely limited.

As long as Papadopoulos refuses to allow any alternative to himself and as long as the possibility of arbitrary arrest and interrogation continue the underlying situation will remain unchanged. Foreign pressure, even the suspension of US arms aid, has proved counterproductive, and Papadopoulos's recent Cabinet shake-up has only confirmed his position as head of the regime he had created.

In this situation it is somewhat sanguine to expect him to be one of the first rulers in history to give up an absolute hold on power voluntarily. Almost the only question now is how long he can survive the exacting schedule he sets himself, the reported difficulty he has in sleeping, and the constant fear of a second assassination attempt.

Brindisi, August 29

Italian and Greek maritime officials will begin separate investigations tomorrow into the fire aboard the Greek ferry Heleanna, in which 25 people are feared to have died.

The vessel, a 17-year-old converted tanker of 11,700 tons, burned from stem to stern on Saturday morning. She was sailing from Greece to the Italian port of Ancona.

Ships and planes today searched the southern Adriatic about 25 miles north of Brindisi, but no more survivors were found. It has been difficult to establish how many were aboard the vessel. Greek authorities said the number was 1,087, but the Italians said the number was at least 1,120.

Survivors have accused the Greek crew of neglect of duty, but the allegations were denied by the ship's owners, and by the master, Captain Demetrios Anthipap.

Passengers complained that the alarm was given too late or not at all, and that they had no help from the crew in abandoning ship. There were also allegations that only four lifeboats were launched and that the others failed to function either because the tackle

# Captain of burnt-out ship defends himself and crew

Jammed or they were stuck in their cradles. One Italian passenger, Dr Giuseppe Florio, an engineer from Milan, went to the police in Brindisi. He and another Italian alleged that the captain was one of the first to leave the ship, followed by members of the crew—a charge categorically denied.

Captain Anthipap said he was the last to leave the ship. He added: "And I left swimming. All passengers were informed of the fire by the crew and all of them went on deck. He also disputed the claim of lack of cooperation."

He said the fire began at 0530 (0430 BST) when a gas cylinder exploded in a kitchen. The order to abandon ship was given at 0830 (0730 BST). Then, it is claimed, hundreds of passengers had jumped into the sea in night clothes.

Mr Anthony Lawrence Wells, a trainee chartered accountant, his wife Sophia, and five other Britons, were among those who escaped. He said he was aroused at 0535 by a German cabin mate.

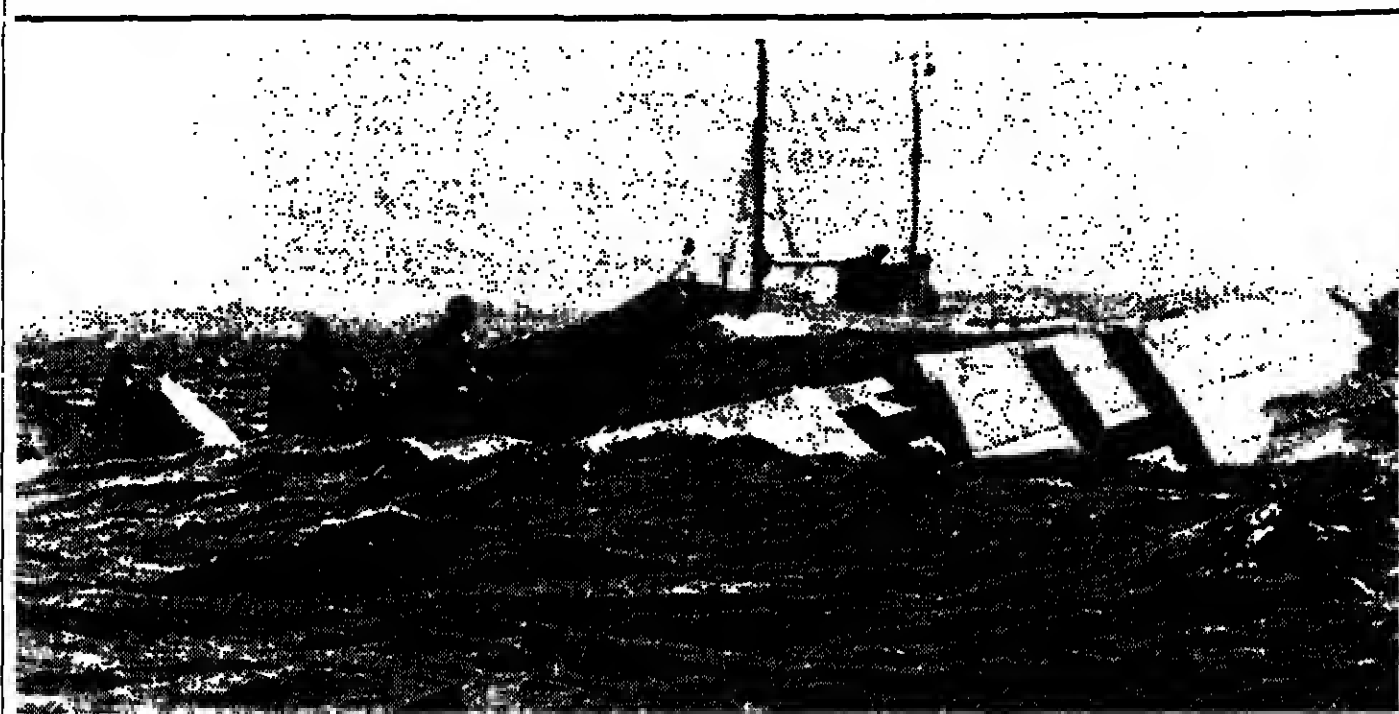
The crew did nothing so far as rousing the passengers went, and it was the passengers who woke each other. Once on deck we saw that the stern was burning, and a strong wind was making things worse.

"I didn't see any crew giving assistance or directions until that moment when an announcement over the loud-speaker told us not to worry. There were two loud explosions at about 0730, and flames shot across the deck and there was a certain amount of pandemonium. Some people had already got into lifeboats and now these were lowered, though one broke its tackle sinking

everybody in it into the sea. My boat at station No. 3 would not budge. It was so jammed up and down the gangway that there was no order to abandon ship and people were beginning to get burnt. Passengers were jumping into the sea as the ship sank.

Mr Wells added: "Everything was done on one's own initiative. Everything was done by the passengers. We threw down our own rope ladder. In the water I grabbed a large life raft, but it broke in pieces. It was incredible, but I clung on to what was left and was joined by a small child and a packed lunch."

Mr Wells was picked up by a Lebanese tanker. Tonight the Brindisi public prosecutor's office put a sequestration order on the burnt-out Heleanna, which has drifted on to a sandbank about 20 miles south of the port. The authorities believe there may



Frogmen from the Danish Navy alongside the wreckage of the Hungarian National Airlines liner which ditched into the sea off Copenhagen. It is believed 80 lost their lives

## Vietnam poll will go on

From GEORGE McARTHUR

Saigon, August 29  
President Thieu said today that he intended to go ahead with Presidential elections in October, in which he will be the only candidate. It appeared that Washington simultaneously had accepted the decision and would do no more to obtain a contested poll.

Looking cheerful and sure of himself, Mr Thieu made his statement in the past few days in elections for a new House of Representatives.

One diplomat in a position to judge the convolutions of the past two weeks said the Americans had swallowed the hope they once held that the elections would be a genuine expression of self-determination in South Vietnam.

American policy, however, is still founded upon South Vietnam's continuing need for more than \$500 millions in economic aid annually. The aid from military help. The fact that Thieu's electoral conduct has certainly jeopardised this aid is accepted as part of the continuing problems always inherent in President Nixon's Vietnamisation policy. — Los Angeles Times.

Reuter adds: South Vietnamese voted today amid sharply increased terrorist activity in which at least seven people have been killed. The results are not expected before next Friday.

## US officer 'involved in coup'

Santa Cruz, August 29

A United States Air Force major serving as an adviser to the Bolivian air training school in Santa Cruz played a rôle in last week's coup d'état—though its importance to the coup's success is not yet known.

Major Robert J. Lundin, sources here said, had been in close contact with the plotters over the past six months and a local radio operator confirmed that when the plotters were in military control in Santa Cruz—and their lines of communication to the capital, La Paz, broke down—they switched to a separate radio system belonging to Lundin.

Lundin normally uses the radio system to report to the US Embassy, 300 miles away in La Paz.

In La Paz, left-wing supporters of the ousted President Yurren charge that he fell from power as a result of US intervention. They offer no proof, but the allegations include a charge that US companies in Bolivia funded the coup (American investment in Bolivia is estimated at less than \$11 millions), that the embassy or embassy personnel bribed forces that could have saved Yurren, and that the CIA took part in the coup. — Washington Post.

## Brandt hits at Berlin critics

Bonn, August 29

Chancellor Brandt of West Germany said today that "many a missile will turn into a boomerang" when the full details of the new Four-Power draft agreement on Berlin are published in a few days.

He told a Social Democrat rally at Neu-Ulm, Bavaria, that his Government had to suffer the criticism and insinuations from opponents in the past weeks and months, including "the perfidious claim that I wanted to sell out Berlin."

The Government had had to keep a tight rein on itself and say nothing in the face of untrue allegations so as not to disturb the negotiations or damage Berlin's case.

Every objective judge would be convinced that the agreement created a better situation for Berlin, leading Berliners out of their insecurity and "finally bringing about a positive development in divided Germany."

The Chancellor named four improvements:

- West Berlin's ties to Bonn were no longer contested.
- Its representation abroad had been finally settled.
- Its lifelines to the West through East Germany would be free of disruptions.
- West Berliners could visit the eastern half of the city and East Germany again.

"It is true, however, that nothing has changed in the basic fact of Germany's division or the existence of the Wall in Berlin," Mr Brandt said.

In Moscow, "Pravda" broke its silence on the agreement, describing it as an important step towards détente. But the newspaper was still restrained on the subject.

It said that "peace-loving peoples" were well aware that there were still "many serious difficulties and obstacles caused by imperialist reaction" on the way to a stable peace.

ROBERT G. KAISER, of the "Washington Post," said: First response to the agreement came on Saturday in "Sovetskaya Rossiya," a newspaper of secondary importance published by the Soviet Party central committee.

Until the weekend the Soviet press had carried only curt announcements that a draft of the Berlin treaty had been approved for submission to the four Governments.

Nevertheless, "Sovetskaya Rossiya" said that the "world public has centred its attention" on the Berlin agreement, and "no wonder: agreement has been reached on one of the important and complicated problems of post-war international relations."

be bodies and the remains of the still aboard. Survivors greeted the move with satisfaction. — Reuter and UPI.

In Athens, members of the Heleanna crew who arrived home said it was because of the "perfect behaviour" of the crew that 20 passengers had been saved. It was suggested that the drowned were "elderly persons who had become pariahs."

At Brimham, Cheshire, Mr William Davies, a wholesaler, claimed the ship was "in disrepair" a week before the fire. The crew seemed to please themselves. The ship seemed to be sailing along by prayer alone," he said. He and his wife had hoarded the vessel during a month's holiday.

"There was only one gangway. People were pushing their way up and down the gangway at the same time with the results that there was confusion and a milling around. Their method of loading cars was wasteful."

"There was no lifeboat drill though I happened to see a notice in English saying where they were. I was lucky to see it. There seemed to be about 10 or 12 lifeboats."

From WALTER SCHWARTZ

Jerusalem, August 29

Israel is determined not to seem on the defensive this week, when her sections in Jerusalem, Gaza, and Siala are expected to come before the Security Council. Mr Eban, Foreign Minister, told Cabinet today of his "two-pronged" strategy to meet the challenge. Israel's Holy Places in 19 years of its occupation; a pointing to the success of Israel's protection and development of the Holy Places during the past four years.

Officials indicated today that they intended to stress the image of Jerusalem and Israel as "progressive, peaceful." Israeli diplomats already lobbying support for this view among Security Council members. There "disappointment" that the United States has not done more to prevent the debate, but satisfaction that it has promised not to support any arm sanctions against Israel.

Meanwhile, Israel is getting ready to welcome four African Presidents—all at once. It is a little frightening to them, but pleasing as well. Presidents Senghor of Senegal, Nkrumah of Ghana, Congo (Kinshasa) and Africa of Cameroon are due to arrive in November as a committee of the Organisation of African Unity, to get information from Israel and Egypt "before finalising proposals on Middle East situation" according to an OAU decision.

For one thing, Israel does not have four identical limousines of presidential port. Its King David Hotel could house the President's reasonable style (though kosher kitchen imposes limitations). But the protocol—of outbursts, and of gauges two of the President speak French, one only English and one speaks both—all up to a worry.

The African decision came in the wake of an OAU resolution which Israel regarded as unusually hostile, especially as it followed the African vote in the OAU's Secretary-General election. Mr Eban, Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that M. Diallo, the OAU's Secretary-General, heavily committed on the side.

However, in a country suffers from a chronic unemployment, and a prosper four Heads of State arrive to please.

## 2,000 mourn Jackson

From JEFFERSON MORGAN: San Francisco, August 29

More than 2,000 mourners gathered outside a small Anglican church in the West Oakland ghetto yesterday to watch the funeral of George Jackson, the 29-year-old black militant who was among six men killed in the desperate escape attempt allegedly led at San Quentin prison on August 21.

Many in the crowd raised their fists in revolutionary salute as the casket bearing Jackson's body was borne from the church by an honour guard of uniformed Black Panthers.

"They cannot kill all of us like they did George," Huey Newton, the Panther Party

leader and Minister of Defence, told the 200 friends and relatives who managed to crush into the small wooden building. "We'll advance wave upon wave to slit every throat that threatens our lives and freedom."

Newton, who is awaiting a third trial on charges of killing an Oakland policeman in 1967, added: "We should raise our children to fight for freedom the way George did."

Bobby Seale, the Panther Party chairman, a defendant in the so-called Chicago 7 conspiracy who was once accused of plotting the murder of a Panther informer in Connecticut, read letters of tribute for Jackson from black Congressman Ronald V. Dellums of Berkeley, Angela Davis, and the imprisoned Panther chief of staff David Hilliard.

Jackson's body was dressed in the official uniform of the Black Panthers—a black beret, black polished leather jacket, a sky-blue turtle-neck sweater, and black trousers.

A police spokesman said he had the service. "We are aware of the ceremony and we

are going to stay out of the area, being careful not to create any incidents—but we'll be ready in case of trouble." There was no trouble.

The body was flown last night to Mount Vernon, Illinois, where Jackson was to be buried in a family plot beside the grave of his younger brother, Jonathan (17), who was killed in a gun battle outside the Marin County courtroom last year.

Details of George Jackson's alleged escape attempt are sketchy and occasionally conflicting. Security officials say a gun was smuggled in to him, perhaps in a tape recorder in an attorney's briefcase. A newspaper reporter learned on Friday that the gun had been bought several years ago by a member of the Black Panthers who is now in prison.

According to unofficial reports, gunfire erupted in the prison after Jackson had failed to conceal the gun on his person. Some sources say he had tried to hide it in an African natural wig. Besides George Jackson, three guards and two white prisoners were killed in the alleged escape attempt.

## TELEVISION

Professor Derek Bryce-Smith has important things to say about lead pollution in "Controversy" (BBC-2 at 8.30). Melvin Frank's "L'il Abner" was a connoisseur's musical (BBC-2 at 10.5). "Sez Les" is turning out a real late show (London ITV at 11.30) but it does have a certain raw professionalism that builds addiction.

### BBC-1

- 12 noon Weather and Tom and Jerry.
- 12.15 p.m. Andy Pandy.
- 12.25 p.m. Herc's Lucy.
- 12.50 At Sea with the Navy.
- 1.30 Grandstand: 1.50, 2.20, 2.50 Racing from Ripon. 2.55, 3.35, 4.45 International Athletics from Crystal Palace: Great Britain v. West Germany. 5.35 Show Jumping from Switzerland: European Ladies' Championship. 3.35, 4.20 Motor Racing from Brands Hatch: Formula 2 Trophy Race. 5.5 Results Service.
- 5.15 Disney Time.
- 6.0 News.
- 6.15 Billy Smart's Circus.
- 7.15 Getaway with Cliff: With Cliff Richard in England and the South of France.
- 8.0 Film: "The Heroes of Telemark," with Kirk Douglas, Richard Harris, and Michael Redgrave.
- 10.5 News.
- 10.20 Edinburgh Military Tattoo from Edinburgh Castle.
- 11.50 Weather.

### ENGLISH REGIONS (as BBC-1 except).

- 6.10 p.m. 6.15 Look North: Midlands Today; Look East: Points West; South: Spotlight; South-west: 11.32 Regional news.
- 11 a.m. Play School.
- 12.10 Close.
- 7.45 p.m. News.
- 8.0 Call My Bluff: duel of words and wit.
- 8.30 Controversy: Professor Derek Bryce-Smith on health hazards from lead pollution.
- 9.20 Thirty-Minute Theatre: "Meanwhile, Back at the Office."
- 9.50 Good Old Summertime: diversion.
- 10.5 Film: "L'il Abner," with Peter Falkner, Leslie Parrish, Katharine Kane, Howard St. John, Julie Newmar, Stella Stevens.
- 11.55 News.

### ITV

- 9.30 a.m. People to People: What's a Belgian?
- 10.0 Yak.
- 10.10 Skippy.

- 10.35 Lost in Space.
- 11.25 Nancy and the Professor.
- 11.30 Matinee: Yvonne Mitchell in "Leave to Joe."
- 12.20 p.m. Tales of Edgar Wallace: "We Shall See."

- 1.25 Bank Holiday Sport: Racing from Epsom: 1.40, 2.10, 2.45, 3.20. Racing from Newcastle: 1.55, 2.30, 3.5.
- 3.30 News.
- 4.15 Racing Results Service.
- 4.25 Bugs Bunny.
- 4.35 The Brown Show.
- 5.5 Tarzan's Hidden Jungle, with Gordon Scott.
- 5.55 News and Sports Results.
- 6.0 Tarzan's Hidden Jungle: part 2.
- 6.40 Opportunity Knocks.
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- 10.0 News at Ten.
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- ANGLIA—1.25 p.m. Racing from Epsom and Newcastle at 1.40, 2.10, 2.45, 3.20. Wrestling. 4.15 Racing Results. 4.25 Romper Room. 4.35 News and Sports Report. 6.0 Cartoons. 6.15 Ses. Les, with Les Dawson. 6.40 Opportunity Knocks. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 Film: "The Glass Bottom Boat" with Doris Day, Rod Taylor.

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# Pressure on Kapwepwe to dissolve UPP

From DAVID MARTIN: Lusaka, August 29

The embryonic People's Progressive Party (UPP) formation was announced a week ago by Simon Kapwepwe, a former Vice-President, after leaving from the Zambian Government, appeared to be losing ground quickly in its confrontation with the governing United National Independence Party (UNIP) of President Kaunda.

Mr Kapwepwe was urged by the person regarded here as previously his right-hand man, Mr. Leleka Chingwa, Minister of Home Affairs, to dissolve the UPP and "go home and rest". Mr. Chingwa said: "Mr. Kapwepwe was his closest colleague and his fellow freedom fighter, and said he was making the appeal 'humbly and very sincerely'."

His remarks drew roars of approval from a crowd representative of many of Zambian's 72 tribes, who are generally known to regard UPP as primarily inspired by the traditionalist hard core of Memba-speaking politicians. But Mr. Chingwa, himself a Memba, said he was making a big mistake by regarding all people from the North as supporters of UPP. He had just returned from the Copperbelt, he said, where a closed meeting of Bemba people had told him they were all being regarded as members of UPP simply because they spoke Bemba, the same language as Mr. Chingwa.

The newspaper, the "Sunday Times of Zambia", gave a warning that there was "a definite danger that complete breakdown in law and order will result if over zealous UNIP demonstrators are not restrained. On the Copperbelt where hyperinflation is already rampant, the danger of a deterioration into hand-to-hand combat between UNIP and UPP supporters, bringing into most towns the terror that reigned in the region during the short-lived existence of Mr. Munda's 'United Party' was being banned three years ago."

The significance of Mr. Chingwa's public demonstration of support today for President Kaunda and the attendance at the meeting of the Minister of Finance, Mr. John Mwaanga, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. M. Mwaanga, was not lost on the crowd, and this is likely to be a severe blow for the new opposition party.

He said the Government had received reports that foreign agents were pouring money into Zambia with a view to creating people to cause trouble. Earlier this week the Finance Minister, Mr. Joseph Mwaanga, alleged in Parliament that the Government had evidence that people with money were "looking for stooges" in Zambia.

Dr. Busia said the regime of ex-President Nkrumah had treated the Ghana Trades Union Congress as a wing of the ruling party in the Convention People's Party (CPP) — but his Government was prepared to make the present TUC free and independent.

On Tuesday the Ghanaian Parliament passed a Bill outlawing the revival in any form of the CPP and imposing a minimum sentence of five years imprisonment on any person who campaigns for Dr. Nkrumah's restoration as Head of State. — Reuter.

As the jetliner touched down at Kuwait international airport at 10 pm, the captain announced: "The temperature outside is 104 deg Fahrenheit."

Kuwait is among the hottest capitals in the world: midsummer temperatures reach 115 deg in the shade and 165 deg in the sun. The Kuwait-Sheraton magazine carries an article on "How Heat Kills" and August is called "The fifth season — pure hell."

But most Kuwaitis are not aware of the heat. In addition to the population of 400,000, 60 per cent have departed for the mountains of Lebanon or the Mediterranean beaches.

Kuwaitis can afford a summer-long holiday. Kuwait is the richest country on earth in terms of oil. Its oil capital, approaching \$5,000 annually. She has a higher percentage of millionaires than any other. Her gross national product is rising at an annual rate of 9 per cent.

Kuwait has no income tax, and its goods are subject to duty of only 4 per cent, and the telephone service is free. Kuwaitis and other residents who must stay here in summer will stay as close as possible to one of nearly a million air-conditioned in the country.

Kuwait has 24 air conditioners to every inhabitant. Kuwait citizens are entitled to free medical care, free education, interest-free loans for homes and businesses, payments to indigents, and guaranteed jobs with the Government. There are no poor, no underprivileged, no poverty in Kuwait.

The enormous welfare bonanza is due to a single source: Kuwait is the world's seventh biggest oil producer and fifth biggest oil exporter. Beneath her blazing desert sands, Kuwait has 16.5 per cent of all the world's known oil reserves.

Under the new agreement signed with the oil companies, she will receive about \$1,300 million in 1971 in taxes and royalties, and this figure will rise to about \$2,000 million in 1975.

Oil was first exported in quantity by the Kuwait Oil Company, jointly owned by British Petroleum and Gulf Oil. Kuwait's Burgan field, in an

"Who cares if they tried to overthrow Sadat, if they embezzled a few thousand pounds, or even if they raped your telephone booth? What is it that these people should be tried and punished for their real crimes?"

It was an Egyptian lawyer who spoke. He is one of many awaiting with more than academic interest in the next session of the Cairo treason trial — waiting to see whether the presiding judge, risking a repetition of what happened at the first session, allows the proceedings to continue in public or orders them into camera.

At the first session on Wednesday defence counsel challenged the competence of the "revolutionary court" to try Ali Sabry and his accomplices. In so doing they were exhibiting an insipient spirit of pugnacity which, if used on behalf of their clients in a protracted public hearing, might open a Pandora's Box of dangerously embarrassing revelations about President Nasser and those of his heirs who remain in power.

In pre-revolutionary Egypt there was a newspaper, "Al-Masri", with a motto: "Right above might." "Al-Masri" was the voice of the "revolutionary court" party which often had to defend constitutional legality against the arbitrary encroachments of the monarch. But its motto reflected a much broader Egyptian tradition of respect for civil liberties. It was a tradition which suffered severely with the revolution.

The "real crimes" of men like Sami Sharafa and Shawari Gumaa, according to the lawyer, were the part they played in imprisoning, torturing, and sometimes killing political opponents. He recalled how, as defence counsel in a political trial, he was taken to prison in the middle of the night and spent months there with his client "in Abu Zaabal (a prison near Cairo) I saw Sabhi, Atiyah, and British-educated Marzouk, who had been to death in the 'reception' they used to organise for

incoming prisoners. He died shouting 'Long live Nasser.'"

When the lawyers challenged the competence of the "revolutionary court" they were in effect challenging the ruling system which President Sadat has inherited. It was always through special courts, bypassing the regular judiciary, that Nasser had dealt with political threats.

The first of them was set up, barely a fortnight after the revolution, with scarcely even an improvised constitutional justification. Thousands of workers at a textile complex near Alexandria, the motive belief that their moment had come, demonstrated for more pay and the removal of some of their bosses. After a summary trial, by military tribunal, two other leaders were hanged.

Shortly afterwards, possibly for balance, another military tribunal dealt severely with a big landowner. In 1953 a special court was set up to try Communists. When the judge decided that the charges could not stand, another was appointed. In 1954 an attempt on Nasser's life led to mass convictions of Muslim Brothers.

Later it was the turn of the Communists again. They were frequently tried, if at all, in secret because, in

contrast with the Muslim Brothers, there was little evidence that they were planning violence against the regime. After the June war, Nasser took more powers and, on the strength of them, set up the last of his revolutionary courts — which tried disgruntled army officers accused of trying to overthrow him.

A few months after this, members of the judiciary drew up a declaration saying that one reason for the Egyptian defeat was the disregard for the rule of law. Nasser's response was to try for the first time, to subvert the judiciary.

With legal legerdemain, Nasser dismissed 134 judges held responsible for the declaration. He had found out who they were by setting up a "secret organisation" under Sami Sharafa.

President Sadat is undoubtedly trying to undo some of his predecessor's work. His desire for liberalisation may be genuine. A wind of change is beginning to blow through many institutions. President Sadat began by singling out the judiciary for attention. Long before the May events, he placed medals on four retired judges who, in the days of King Farouk, had found him not guilty of participating in the murder of a Minister of pro-

British views. He is permitting the judiciary to dismiss members who, in its view, betrayed their vocation to Sami Sharafa.

These are not normal times. Nasser's inheritance, the unfulfilled pledge to liberate the occupied territories, is a heavy one which seems likely to force President Sadat to war or return to repression. It is doubtful whether he will risk opening the Pandora's Box. Denaturation in small doses is all very well, but for a man so closely associated with Nasser the public discrediting of the "immortal leader" could undermine the basis of his own power.

Thus lawyers see the formation of the revolutionary court as a serious, but predictable, backsliding. It is said the regular prosecutor general, who conducted the early investigations, opted out in the belief that he could not honourably prefer the charges the regime expected.

In the public mind two things are in President Sadat's favour. For most Egyptians, most of the accused deserve whatever they get, fair trial or not. And if the price of a fair trial is the shattering of the Nasser idol it is a price which, psychologically most Egyptians are not yet ready to pay.

Against such a background, statements on the desirability of united action and the risk of industrial trouble all too likely to be provoked by a tough wages policy. With reason, the public is pre-occupied about rising prices — those which have raised the cost of those which threaten to do so. The current international monetary crisis adds an element of uncertainty to discontent which has long been simmering.

In an interview published today in "Humanité", Georges Segal, Secretary General of the powerful, Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labour (CGT), was asked how he foresees the evolution of cooperation between the trade union movement and the parties of the Left. His interviewer had noted that recently, both elements had combined their efforts on questions affecting freedom, peace, and rising prices.

M. Seguy replied that, from now on, there seemed nothing to hinder common action for specific objectives like economic and social claims, the defence of France, the protection of lay education, and peace. To the extent to which all respected the independence and self-determination of their partners, it was a factor of "progress". But in relations with the Left, the CGT looked beyond such common action and thought of a democratic alternative to the present Government.

M. Seguy went on: "As we were in 1968, we are ready to engage all our authority and all our strength in the service of a political initiative by the united Left, and we must know the details of what we will be called upon to support. It is only natural, as everybody should understand, that the strikers should seek to know not only for whom, but above all, for what, they are fighting."

"They will not be satisfied," he said, "with an ephemeral electoral agreement, which does not pay regard to them any longer than the period of the ballot. It must be admitted that in this respect everything remains to be done, and it is our intention to tell the parties of the Left frankly what we think of them."

Here, for "parties of the Left," one should perhaps read "parties of the non-Communist Left," notably the Socialist Party, whose new leader, M. Francois Mitterrand, has once more set out on the road to achieve a union between the two elements of the Left which does not involve a ride on a tiger for his own party.

The second trade union leader to voice a similar idea is M. Edmond Maire, newly appointed secretary-general to the CFDT, the democratic trade union, who was also interviewed by "Humanité." M. Maire said his union hoped that, while continuing to respect the distinction between the role of trade unionism and political action, and in complete reciprocal independence, mass actions should be organised, "without exclusivity" all the political and trade union organisations ready for action.

The first such action took place at the end of this week when a demonstration protesting against increased transport charges drew some 15,000 people — and this in what was still a holiday period — to march from the Gare Saint Lazare to the Boulevard Poissonnière.

# Lawyers challenge Sadat's legacy

From DAVID HIRST: Cairo, August 29

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# Strikers warned by Dr Busia

Accra, August 29

The Prime Minister, Dr. Kofi Busia, has issued a warning to strikers after reports that foreign agents are fomenting industrial unrest in Ghana.

Dr. Busia, commissioner of water project at his home town of Winchi last night, said he would not be deterred or intimidated by strike threats and promised to deal firmly with those responsible.

The Prime Minister said he was prepared to meet workers and discuss and examine grievances. But, he added: "If you think you can use threats to achieve your objectives you can go ahead — and I will get people who want to work to work, and those who do not want to work can stay away."

He said the Government had received reports that foreign agents were pouring money into Ghana with a view to creating people to cause trouble.

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# Diary of climbing disaster

Moscow, August 29

Nine young mountaineers who died in a wave of avalanches in Siberia last spring left behind a diary with the words, "We are in a trap," the trade union newspaper "Trud" reported today.

Observers regard it as one of the worst Soviet mountaineering accidents. The diary, which was found by officials, reported that the climbers were outraged by what they considered a preventable accident and wanted the news to be spread as a lesson.

The newspaper said the eight young men and a young woman from Minsk, the capital of Byelorussia, died during a climbing and hiking expedition through "the exotic Sayan Mountains" of south central Siberia.

The last entry in the diary of a male climber read: "March 24: We are in a trap. Snowstorm has lasted whole month. A thaw. Twenty centimetres snowcover still here. The problem is how to get out. It's very hard and depressing."

"Trud" described the Sayan range as "a wild mountain area of heavy snowfalls and powerful snow slides" where climbers from at least two other parties have been killed in the past four years.

The Byelorussian republican tourist council and the Moscow central (tourist) commission are concerned for approving the expedition and "Trud" said the group was "morally unprepared" and ignorant of likely conditions. — UPI.

# Mrs Gandhi seeks powers for local emergencies

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 29

With two constitution Amendment Bills already under way, Mrs Gandhi is planning a third for adoption by Parliament during its winter session beginning in October. The objective of this Bill is to enable New Delhi to declare an emergency in a limited area of India which might be gravely disturbed by foreign aggression, subversion, or internal disorder.

Under Article 352 of the Constitution, an emergency must be proclaimed countrywide. This has prevented the Indian Government from declaring an emergency in West Bengal and some other parts of the sensitive North-east region.

The national emergency proclaimed after the Chinese invasion in 1962 was not lifted for nearly five years — in spite of understandable public clamour against it — largely on the pretext that emergency powers would lapse even in areas where they were manifestly needed.

Many people would agree today that proclamation of emergency and the suspension of the normal processes of administration is called for in the heightened State of West Bengal and that this might become even more necessary in the near future because of the impact of Bangla Desh events and the influx of millions of refugees.

But because all fundamental rights are automatically suspended and the Government has power as draconian as those under Defence of the Realm Act in Britain, not many will agree to the proclamation of a nationwide emergency to save West Bengal from itself.

This, with the large majority in Parliament that Mrs Gandhi's Government enjoys, should ensure the proposed Bill being passed without much difficulty or delay.

What the Government does with the enhanced power it will get under the emergency regulations is, of course, another matter. Recent unhappy events in West Bengal have shown that there has been no let up in the violent events in that State. Political murders have mounted in spite of an all-party agreement on the urgent need to curb them.

Although officials in New Delhi tend to explain this unhappy state of affairs by claiming that things are bound to be darkest before the dawn, two factors seem to be responsible for the deterioration in the Bengal situation. First, the administration has had such an effect on the composition of the police force and its commitment to political neutrality that in the opinion of many the force has ceased to be a cohesive or disciplined organisation.

A second factor is the threat of war might be an act of desperation, but how can we fail to take note of it? However, we feel that the treaty will act as a deterrent against any rash adventurism on the part of Islamabad.

Mrs Gandhi's remarks were contained in an interview with Mr. Ramesh Chandra, Secretary General of the Left-wing World Peace Council. The text of the question and answer session was issued by the Indian Government.

A former Pakistani diplomat announced in New Delhi tonight that an East Pakistan Bangla Desh mission will be officially opened in the city tomorrow.

Mr. Amjad Ul Huq, an East Bengal and an assistant press attaché in the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, said he would be officially recognised by the Indian Government.

Miss Allison Norman, niece of the late Governor of the Bank of England, Lord Norman, gave evidence in London on September 29 in the terrorism trial of the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg being heard in Pretoria.

Miss Norman, aged 37 who is a key defence witness, was unwilling to go to South Africa, in Embassy of State guarantees that she would be immune from prosecution.

Her evidence was taken in camera in the London office of a barrister appointed with the sanction of the South African Embassy and the court to hear her and five State witnesses in England.

The Dean, the Very Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh, is appearing on 10 charges under the Terrorism Act.

# Testimony for Dean trial

From INDER MALHOTRA: Bombay, August 29

Kuwait is embarked on a programme to build up industry to sustain a self-generating economy to complement the oil industry. Partly because of the general economic slump, Kuwait's new projects have not yet become self-supporting.

Otherwise, the only trouble in paradise is what to do with the young men graduating from their Government-financed education, who expect to be given jobs appropriate to their new status.

Even among the young, the Kuwaiti Bedouin traditions die hard: Kuwaiti businessmen still wear the long white "dishdasha" robes, and they like to drive in air-conditioned cars to tents in the desert, well furnished with carpets and refrigerators, to sip coffee or cold drinks and hunt with falcons.

And the Bedouin tradition tends to scorn jobs where sweat and muscle are needed, such as those in the oil industry.

"Our young men have had everything today," complains one senior Government official. "They get their education without having worked. They come out of college and are not prepared to advance gradually in their positions over the years."

"All our college graduates want big desk jobs right away: they all want to start at the top." — Los Angeles Times.

For their part, many Kuwaiti nationalists look on the non-Kuwaitis as get-rich-quick wanderers who have only come to reap the rewards of the oil bonanza.

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# omb in institute

Madrid, August 29

Spain today damaged British Institute in Hundreds were shattered, but was hurt.

It was thought that the caused by dynamite and device, might have been set off by a Spanish sympathetic to Roman in Uster.

By Board of Coventry, by British firm, owned by the Institute said: "I was blown out of thought it was a gas but went downstairs and it was a bomb."

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# Tough time on the cards

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, August 29

Mme Soleil, France's home-spun radio Cassandra, is prophesying a difficult autumn for the Government when the workers have settled down after the month's summer holiday from which they are pouring back into Paris this weekend. There will, she announces, be vast movements in support of wage claims and there is a risk of many strikes, particularly in the public service sector.

Without benefit of the stars, it is obvious that in the coming months, the Government must tread a painfully narrow path between inflation and the risk of industrial trouble all too likely to be provoked by a tough wages policy. With reason, the public is pre-occupied about rising prices — those which have raised the cost of those which threaten to do so. The current international monetary crisis adds an element of uncertainty to discontent which has long been simmering.

Against such a background, statements on the desirability of united action and the risk of industrial trouble all too likely to be provoked by a tough wages policy. With reason, the public is pre-occupied about rising prices — those which have raised the cost of those which threaten to do so. The current international monetary crisis adds an element of uncertainty to discontent which has long been simmering.

In an interview published today in "Humanité", Georges Segal, Secretary General of the powerful, Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labour (CGT), was asked how he foresees the evolution of cooperation between the trade union movement and the parties of the Left. His interviewer had noted that recently, both elements had combined their efforts on questions affecting freedom, peace, and rising prices.

M. Seguy replied that, from now on, there seemed nothing to hinder common action for specific objectives like economic and social claims, the defence of France, the protection of lay education, and peace. To the extent to which all respected the independence and self-determination of their partners, it was a factor of "progress". But in relations with the Left, the CGT looked beyond such common action and thought of a democratic alternative to the present Government.

M. Seguy went on: "As we were in 1968, we are ready to engage all











## He goes on to talk of his anchor-man, Palladio, who codified the classical orders: Tuscan Doric, Later Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian... 'If I treat the orders with considerable freedom, that's partly because I'm ignorant. You see, I never had any proper training.'

IT WASN'T HE who first gave eccentricity to the site on which Portmeirion stands, says its architect Clough Williams-Ellis. His family had the deeds from the heirs of a Lincoln landowner who'd lit on it as the remotest possible neck of land on which to plant his wife when he had had enough of her. Against the searing solitude of that tidal estuary, hemmed in by woods and the sombre rock of Snowdonia, her mind had fixed on piety and privacy. Piously and privately she conducted daily prayers from behind a screen, for a household of servants and 20 mongrel dogs. Privately and piously she built grottoes where she could hark back to the days when she had been a girl, and linked them with sylvan tunnels to save dressing again as she moved from one suntrap to another.

Putting it mildly, Williams-Ellis has done very much more than cultivate her garden, but in the weird sense her spirit still indicates the 20 miles of rocky walks. While Portmeirion's owner wants the world to come and revel in (fully-dressed) aesthetes, the ideal complement of villagers is a mere 150, and he has rigged up an obstacle course of toll gates and Private and No Entry and No Carriages. With their make-up floodlit, the campanile and Norman Shaw's dome, dominating his Italianate village, have their glamour, but to the outsider Portmeirion must seem like the girl who went to dinner with an open mind, wearing a touch of "Come Hither" behind one ear, and a dab of "Aloof" behind the other.

Amabel (née Strachey), Clough's wife, calls the building of Portmeirion "playing with adult mud-pies." Clough, who claims not to have lost his temper for 75 years (when he was bullied at Oundle) laughs and says Yes, it's probably the kind of thing scores of children have imagined. The difference was that he could do it, having made his ancestral vaults and mortar in his blood. He was bound to do it somewhere. He even flirted with an island off New Zealand, but then The Beloved would have been too far away. He was a hobbyist sailor—remnants of his wrecked 70-ton ketch "Les Amis Reunis" curve out like a bunion from the quay at Portmeirion—and he roamed British islets "like a gull looking for a nest." And at last made landfall five miles from the ancestral home, Plas Brondanaw, where he lives today.

That's at Penrhyneddraeth. Of all his eccentricities and visitors only J. B. S. Haldane owes him a rhyme for it, paying tribute to his friend's hospitality:

"Or else, many a hollow-eyed wraith Would roam the streets of Penrhyneddraeth."

He thinks he may own 50 inhabited buildings, but he's not clear about his total acreage, "because so much of it is up and down." Epitomised by Portmeirion, where the first impression is that no two buildings, follies, façades, statues, urns, or two-tailed mermaids are on the same level. Oddly, then, there's no lighthouse.

He says he was always a one-man show, implicated in the idea of group-architecture, meaning a community of selected minds. Tending to Areopagitica? He supposes so, and prodigally pours out a diverse list of talents roosting thereabouts under his rafters. How many permanently at Portmeirion? "1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10. Mostly with wives who are Cordon Bleu cooks." Does he know the length of his Côte du Cordon Bleu? Yes he has measured that out "with one of those little wheel things." Two miles.

But a fire at Plas Brondanaw, brew-house to attic, incidentally smudged the record on costs. What had he paid his uncle, Sir Osmond, for the original nucleus? "Nothing by today's money. Say, £5,000." "Oh, nothing like as much as that." Had later spent on it? "Who knows, perhaps £100,000." Would value it on the open market? "No idea. £500,000. Up to a million perhaps."

He never had much interest in making money, and thanks his wife for not a staff of 600 and a budget in tens of millions, like his friends, Sir Robert Mathew, Aave Arup, and Freddie Gibbard. All of whom seem

to have relaxed from building new universities and airports by staying in Portmeirion this summer.

He had just thought, he says, that he might hook people with the light opera touch. Any special light opera? "Die Fledermaus." Ah, a bat in the campanile? "Yes, thoroughly gay," he replies untroubled. "I'm anti-brutalist, Traditional." He goes on to talk of his anchor-man, Palladio, who codified the classical orders: Tuscan Doric, Later Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Via Lord Burlington, and most specially Edwin Lutyens, who had dared add to the code. The vogue of Lutyens has quite gone, but not his for grace and freedom. "But if I treat the orders with considerable freedom, that's partly because I'm ignorant. You see, I never had any proper training." No regrets, though. The sausage machine makes "a synthetic architect of a man whose nature should have made him a stockbroker."

Any regrets over Portmeirion? No, nothing to add or subtract. Now that it has become known as a Home for Fallen Buildings though, it is a little embarrassing that he is continually offered things like the Eusum Arch. And London Bridge? Things like that—the latest was quite recent: an underground abell grotto in Sussex. How the hell was he going to move that over?

There's a mental perspective on Portmeirion—most likely when you're

perspiring by a log fire in August with tea and scones—when it seems like a giant gnomes' village, a kind of apothecary of the model sideshow made habitable (luxuriously so). In fact, says its architect, that is to get the wrong vantage point. The scaling is down, down, down, to tease with façades of imaginative grandeur, but not to compete with the natural spectacle all round.

The continual reprise of his talk is the tease embroidering the classical convention. He cites Geoffrey Scott's defence of the architecture of humanism, which had seen no objection to improving on God's creation of marble. In this mood Williams-Ellis once scandalised the governors at Bishop's Stortford with the levity and theatricality of his chapel (later the first building by a living architect to be scheduled). Luckily he met "Q" on the way down to speak at the opening who had obligingly included in his speech a devotional insert saying how it reminded him of a church in Assisi. Again he recalls Lawrence Weaver's remark when they confronted a piece of "competition harque," a town hall in Ulster: "Ee, don't it fair drip drawing-board."

He is "semi-retired" but at 87 the drawing board in his study at the manor is dripping commissions. He is doing Jeremy Thorpe's trio of memorials to his wife, one looking to Lundy. He is advising on the preservation of

Clovelly, the crux being transport on cobbled hills, now that the day of the smoke is over. He has just completed a temple at Hazon Grange. He is in the midst of replacing a Georgian/Victorian hybrid in Westmorland for the Mason-Hornbys with a four-pillared Palladian article. When £20,000 worth of dry rot were found he had no scruples in recommending the whole damn thing be torn down. Had he ever had a mental block? No. Yes. Once 60 years ago I couldn't make up my mind about a mantelpiece."

The study is a clutter. The door covered by a brass-rubbing. A gilt Roman eagle above it. A black Chinese screen. A rocking-chair. A maroon suite. Thin vertical mirrors. A huge imitation of a Crome port scene. A sunburst clock over the mantelpiece, which works. Another on the wall opposite, with the workings eviscerated. A littered chest of drawers. An escutcheon. A hookcase. Two genealogical ebony plates tracing his family back to Gruffydd ap Cynan (d. 1137), King of Gwynedd, and another for the Plas, 1660. Soup bowls full of pipes everywhere, of which he smokes the smallest and most charred, looking like salvage from the fire. "It's all a nice bit of rococo tripe," he says, "the sort of thing I like: a jolly explosion of notions."

Part from the huge thick walls, it's all a reconstruction after the fire. How long to recover from that, and decide

to rebuild? "Next day," he replies promptly. "I was glad to have the chance to make some small alterations." Naturally, I think, ask a silly question. "We'll walk round," he says.

More jolly explosions. The brew-house has become a kids' playroom, with overturned benches and a stuffed leopard. He'd once lost a cook who mistook an eel in the well for a serpent. The twin beds of the guest room are surrounded by a biopope. His favourite divine was Mildred of Bristol, who gave his name to half the hotels in Europe, travelling with an extravagance founded on the slave trade. A great creator of follies.

Stone staircase—he won't be taught again by a wooden one. His wife's study has more books than the library, and paintings of Egon Schiele and Strachey. An Aubusson tapestry hangs outside the bathroom, commemorating Portmeirion with a mermaid wearing an Easter hat. He sliced off the fourth floor, to run a bridge over a terrace to an adjacent loggia which houses guests. Equipped like a yacht. Shipshape. Bristol fashion.

Into the garden. Mind the croquet hoops. A mile-a-minute creeper boils over the front—called Confederate Jasmine because it isn't really Jasmine. The whiteness of the blossom on the hydrangea tree silences visitors: the curator from Kew asked what it was. Down the slope, the biggest damned illex. It's the gardener who damns it:

it sheds leaves all summer. All his life Williams-Ellis has been planting trees. Trees, he says, are like birdsong. Most of these are beech and horse-chestnut. He adds slyly that he believed in woods with no timber value, so his impoverished heirs won't be tempted to chop them down.

What is there to prevent his whole scheme from being chopped into messes when he's gone? When he'd represented Wales on the National Preservation Trust, he says, and the King and Queen came up to look at the boundaries, he'd thought it only proper to include himself, his tribe having been part of the local fauna for 400 years. And only this month he'd learnt that without Ministerial permission Portmeirion is to be interfered with by nobody, including Clough Williams-Ellis.

Down alleys fenced with conifer, sunken gardens with heavy ramparts of boxed yew. Fountains no more than sibilant because of the water shortage. "What the architect at the viewpoint of the vista?" Sir Kenneth Clark had said it was Peter the Great. And the little yellow block with the hose? Ah, he was potted locally, killed out as a fireman because he felt Italian cherubs looked so silly in Britain. The poet was supposed to pick up the colour of the flowers round, but the hydrangeas had got above themselves and obscured their own reflection.

Slate underfoot. The laminated outcrops at Portmeirion, like mille-feuilles, suggested it wasn't much good: the building was built on a rock of sandstone, and the roof tiles, but of course it rejected mortar just as much as water. Was he fussy about the use of local stone? Not really. He specially likes sandstone, like that at Senged Castle. And the quality of Welsh masonry? "Well, you can't find it and now — too much dalliance with brick. When he takes on a job, does he read into the period, and mill about among the buildings? Never. He often forgets a face, but never a facade."

Down there, he says, the path to the sea. Except that there is now no sea. His misguided ancestors had buried the back. But hence the mermaids. Ahead the pavilion, folly H I liked, where once had been piggeries and privies. Now step right into this bastion before turning round. The full spectacle, over a sunken garden, to Snowdonia. A good example, he says, of not doing things with a drawing board. By the way, the mound we're sitting on is made up of a thousand bottles. Couldn't be a better foundation. The piazza facing the foretaste at Portmeirion is also all on bottles.

Not that the contents of many went down his own throat. He says that with his equitable temperament, drink is his point. But there's something of a deeper Puritanism in it, too. He says he reacts against the same nature of Eastern building, except of China. And at Portmeirion, there's a painting on the hotel of a mermaid lunging at Neptune's nothing to extol Venus.

All that he liked about India was Calcutta cemeteries. Well, you can't abound at Plas Brondanaw and meirion. Could he fancy design cemeteries? "Horrible waste of it," he declaims. "Save the country. Save two square yards yourself the cremation!" Yes, but a Val even without bones or ashes? Yes, if you could harness your nances. But I could foresee riot."

Back at evening in Portmeirion enough light now to use the cobweb Victorian camera-obscura. No statue, which by some ghastly em seems to have caught the same mixture of the hydrangeas, is a fully a silhouette. With the tide the sandstone runs sweet, clear and Lord Harlech's island in the middle of the estuary. Evening gowns flip a myriad steps. Towards dinner, or a drink in the bar under the still alligator and similar conversational pieces. The old Welsh name of place, before Williams-Ellis renamed it Portmeirion, meant "Fm Mouth." Only the permanent resident can say whether he thawed it through but at least his butterfly kiss and smile.

## THE MAN WHO MADE PORTMEIRION

This bank holiday weekend, the tolls have been raised again to keep the crowds wanting to see the greatest architectural eccentricity of the twentieth century, Portmeirion, to manageable proportions. On September 13, its architect, Clough Williams-Ellis, will be publishing 'Architect Errant' (Constable, £3.25). Alex Hamilton reports.



picture by ROBERT SMITHIES

## review

### EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

#### Neville Cardus

#### LPO/Krips

JOSEF KRIPS and the London Philharmonic orchestra have contributed, on successive evenings, to the substance and quality of the Usher Hall concert. Krips, of course, is himself a conductor of substance who knows his music backwards — and forwards, if it comes to that — and has vast experience behind him. This and the LPO programmes here have ranged through Mozart, Strauss, Fauré, Alban Berg, and Schubert.

The performance of Strauss's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" suite was, instrumentally very expert and satisfying to the general ear; but for myself, one or two of Strauss's most likeable touches were rather overstressed; for instance, the "Dance of the Tailors" sounded rather heavily precise and there was not a delicate enough lilt in the Dorienne movement. But the cello sang beautifully in the closing sections, where Jourdain is in his cups. This solo, alluringly related to the haunting cello solo in "Die Frau Ohne Schatten," was so well phrased and told that I am sure it delighted Sir Pierre Fournier, who was the principal cello soloist at this same concert. He did more than justice to his share of the Schumann Cello Concerto, a work of gracious warm-hearted moments and

dry mechanical minutes or quarters of an hour. Fournier is the most musical of cellists. Other exponents of the cello may strike deeper into the instrument, at some hurt to its character and natural powers of speech. Fournier respects, through love, the range of the cello. He caresses the strings; his bow is persuasive. He conjures from the cello sounds compact surely of a mingling of the instrument's old stained wood and of all the stored echoes of music within. Even passages of rapid figuration Fournier plays each note with a particular devotion, taking such passages not so quickly that any pulsation of tone is in danger of dispersion. He is a cellist fit for the civilised places of the musical world aristocratic yet humanely and charmingly communicative.

Krips conducted the Jupiter Symphony of Mozart, masterfully with the LPO splendid in response to his disciplined company. The music came to us nobler, more comprehensive, more changeable and miraculous, than ever. There is no show of personal interpretation about Krips; he is confident that a composer given his guidance, knows what he is saying and where he is going. The finale of the Jupiter in this spontaneously masterful performance, was clear as noon, yet with play of sunshine and shadow. Here is counterpoint moving by its own volition, not predictable, as even Bach's counterpoint is predictable, but free to catch breath with its magical transition. It is something to conduct and play the Jupiter Symphony and present the full scope of it. This is music which, by itself, gives proof (and evidence of the fact is not abundant nowadays) that, after all, the creation of the human race was necessary and justifiable.

Krips next evening directed the LPO through the Chamber Concerto of Alban Berg, the piano and violin with 13 wind instruments, followed by the C Major symphony of Schubert, heavenly lengthened No 9, Wolfgang Schneiderhan and Walter Klein were soloists in the Alban Berg, so was the lady who

turned over the music pages for pianist Klein, not misreading a bar. The concert probably lost something of nuance of tone chemistry in a large hall. Many blendings of sound and of linear shapings and groupings eluded the ear. The score possibly is as satisfying to the musical intelligence that reads the score as it is to the ear that listens. In spite of sophistication of this concert the tonal atonal, serial, different metric groupings, thematic, acoustics, and at last, the mind and nature coalesced behind it all is unmistakably romantic, and as soft centred and Viennese as Sachertorte. The performance was, as far as I could estimate, wonderfully accurate.

The conjunction of Berg and the Schubert of the Ninth Symphony was engaging to the ironic sense, for here was a composer who unfortunately knew too much about music and music making and a composer who fortunately knew only just enough to suit his expressive purpose. Bernard Shaw actually complained of the lack of fundamental brain work in Schubert's Ninth Symphony, though he admitted its "manifold charms." The fact is that an established language of music was at Schubert's disposal, which he learned as he learned his mother tongue. But Berg had to make enlargements of the well worn tonal vocabulary of his time; and it is not easy, if possible at all, to compose a fully realised masterpiece while at the same time inventing or developing new or unstable musical parts of speech.

Krips and the LPO encompassed the large canvas of the Ninth Symphony with a living onward urge. Something of poetic evocation was missing here and there. This was Schubert translated authoritatively into good prose. The Scherzo did not leave the earth; we were given no imaginative suggestion of any gods tossing the golden ball about on Olympus. But the Finale had a tremendous tread at the climax; the entire movement is a sublime enchantment of rhythmic commonplaces into a giant's casework of symphonic movement going to its end according to the

instinct of a genius still young in mortal years who, having already endowed the world with imperishable music was, at the end of his short span of life, thinking of taking lessons in counterpoint from some Herr Professor.

### TELEVISION

#### Keith Dewhurst

#### TV Wonderland

THE PROGRAMMES which I saw on Friday and Saturday night included two situation comedy shows, "Misleading Cases" (BBC-1) and "Nearest and Dearest" (Granada), and both seemed to me to have largely outrun their original script inspiration and to be living on gifted performers. "TV Wonderland" (BBC-2) was a variety show to open the Berlin TV Exhibition and showed that the Continental bourgeoisie, unlike our own, pay little lip service to pop-rock culture. In content and presentation this show could have been made in 1958 with the technological exception of Andy Williams singing by satellite from Los Angeles. Incidentally, what sort of a wonderland is TV when a world star like Williams can be dropped as he has been from the American network because his show is too sophisticated to get ratings?

A question perhaps for a documentary series like "One Pair of Eyes" (BBC-2) to which Lord Montagu contributed an interesting programme about the static homes business. People in this series often seem too self-conscious but Lord Montagu avoided that with ease, and proved himself no mean interviewer of his friends, which makes

one wish that he had been pushed a bit more on the social significance of the trade. A title, he said, is worth another 50,000 visitors a year. Why? What lack if any in those lives there revealed? The fascinating "Aquarium" (ITV) repeat about Nuremberg packed an epic of European history into 30 minutes, in many ways the best length for documentaries that are not intended to be illustrated and much more detailed lectures, like "Civilisation."

In drama it was interesting to compare the social criticism of the fringe theatre group Wherehouse la Mama ("First Time Out" BBC-1) with that of Balzac in the classic serial "Cousin Bette" (BBC-2). Balzac was clear, far sighted and deadly because he made his criticism through a narrative that might actually have happened. La Mama were woolly because they use symbolism that makes allowance for neither individual character nor historical change. Also, TV is a very naturalistic medium and cannot convey what is essentially theatrical. Which is not to deny that this series presenting the fringe groups will give many people an otherwise difficult chance to judge underground theatre for themselves.

### ALDEBURGH

#### Edward Greenfield

#### Turn of the Screw

"THE TURN OF THE SCREW" like "Owen Wingrave," is a claustrophobic place. That quality was reflected in the original designs by John Piper, who as the husband of Miss Myfanwy Piper, the librettist, was in on the project from the start. It was a production which worked superbly in small

theatres, shutting us in with dark Victorian hues.

The problems of presenting the piece with no proscenium arch at the Maltings were considerable. I must say was not encouraged before the performance started by contemplating the old and dim the collection of Italian trellises, screens, and fronds that make up Yolanda Sonnabend's new designs. But fears of this becoming "The Turn of the Butterfly" are quite unfounded. Light comes to the rescue, for the essence of this vivid production by Colin Graham lies in the images projected on the screens—whether open for the garden scene, or suddenly claustrophobic as when in one horrifying moment at the appearance of Miss Jessel, the screens show enormous segments of eyes and mouths looking and waiting, only to be wiped away in an instant with the next change of mood.

Musically, with the composer in charge, the results are splendid. Always with this opera I find myself constantly comparing the definitive performance, Striden recorded for Decca, his first complete opera scene and still a fine monument. On that level, this new performance stands high with only one notable local shortcoming, the Governess of Catherine Wilson, gritty with vibrato, too often obscured, but still a pleasing performance because of the singer's open-eyed, fresh personality. But in most ways, dramatic and expressive as well as purely vocal, Jennifer Vyvyan was far finer. Still would be, I dare say.

Peter Pears, doubling the Prologue and the ghostly Peter Quint, provides new wonders, still further insight even beyond what on record was a model performance. The outstandingly expressive and flexible instrumental ensemble is from the English Chamber Orchestra. This production, like the others in the week of opera at the Maltings, is due to come to the Maltings Theatre in London during September.

Edward Greenfield's record review will appear in tomorrow's paper.







## Washington and Bangla Desh

It would be wrong to push comparisons between the Vietnamese and Bengali situations too far, but recent simple comparative ironies are irresistible. In Saigon we see an American ambassador distraught as his carefully contrived plans for a democratic Presidential election crumble. If Uncle Sam's continuing involvement is not (partially) about freedom what is it about? In Dacca—another crucial Asian venue—America sings a totally different diplomatic song. American ships still deliver arms to stock the Punjabi army. American planes free PIA Boeings to ferry more troops east. American aid flows on. In Saigon, there is overt embarrassment because President Thieu plays the strong man too thoroughly. In the White House Nixon aides stress the President's "high regard" for Yahya Khan, while State Department officials talk of the need "to preserve Pakistan on the Islamic basis," a bulwark for sub-continental stability. Furthermore, Mr Nixon "believes India is guilty of exacerbating a tense and still explosive confrontation." India, which just happens to have 7 million refugees parked on its desperate doorstep by Yahya and his Islamic bulwark of infantry.

Now clearly this bizarre turn of American policy, following hard upon early revulsion at Yahya's wilderness, is not the sole bar to Bengali development. But it is a crucial bar and one which, in the past few weeks, has come to seem Islamabad's main Western support. Does the UN pussy-foot and mealy-mouth? Washington gives it full permission to linger. Can Bangla Desh be left alone to fight its disastrous battles? Washington opts for evasive stability. Sir Alec Douglas-Home says how much the bloody repression of the army horrifies him. Mr Nixon says nothing. Mr Nixon, presumably, will do nothing either until fully-fledged war breaks out.

And yet for any democratic country, professing to hold the ideals of democracy dear, East Pakistan presents straightforward gut issues. Pakistan conducted a free, uncorrupted election. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won it. Yahya Khan (elected by no one but a few other generals) fell out with Mujib about the details and extent of transferring power. Mujib may be alive or dead at the moment, but is probably alive under-

going secret military trial before collecting secret military condemnation. Many of his followers are dead, shot by the army overnight. Others are scattered with the refugee borders—a bureau destined to cost India £416 million a year on latest estimates. Where only last year there was peaceful balloting there is now escalating guerrilla conflict, starvation, and a spread of paralysed peasant terror. Pakistan as a meaningful entity has ceased to exist. Bengali diplomats flee the service (or start their own rebel missions). Bengali army officers are under arrest or confined to barracks. Bengalis in all walks of public life are shunned. They cannot be their own civil servants, their own police any longer. East Pakistan is a country under external subjugation—not remotely, not foreseeably the senior half of a meaningful national partnership. Time and again of late Yahya has announced an imminent visit there. He has not even managed that yet—a President with a sham of a country.

Seen in this light, America's reaction oscillates between the malevolent and chillingly naïve: a big power play divorced, however sincerely, from the little men—the millions of them—who will eventually mould events. Of course India does not want an open battle at this time. But as the refugee stream creeps inexorably towards 10 million (with Western relief running at no more than a quarter of the minimum rate necessary) cool calculation will be swept aside. Indo-Pakistani war is not unthinkable: it happened six years ago. So much for stability. So much for a moderating influence which has failed to postpone Mujib's trial and may, on State Department admission, fail to prevent his execution.

For months now Sir Alec—apart from occasional disdained speeches—has seemed at a loss how to carry forward his Pakistani policies. At least one course of action becomes daily clearer—a visit to the White House and some cogent argument. An all-out effort to dent Mr Nixon's "high regard." That will not end the tragedy of Bangla Desh, or even begin to solve it. But it will be a step towards righteousness, a mitigation, a clearing of the ground for fresher and more direct action.

## The momentum of change

The Japanese decision to float the yen has helped to defuse what is still a tense international monetary situation. The Japanese action has been hailed, within the United States, as a major victory for President Nixon's tough line on currency parity changes. But it is not as simple as that. What the Japanese have decided on is an experiment in "controlled floating." The rate against the dollar has been allowed to rise by little more than five per cent. This is only a third of the revaluation wanted by the Americans. The Japanese Central Bank is still prepared to enter the market and add dollars to the 10,000 million already accumulated in Tokyo's reserves. This would ensure that the rate is not allowed to become too puny to Japanese exporters. Not only the yen, but most of the European currencies now "floating" are also being kept within carefully defined parity limits. According to an authoritative leak from International Monetary Fund sources last week Washington would like to see a 12 to 14 per cent revaluation of the German mark. But the West German Bundesbank is keeping the rate down to half of that. In Britain too the Bank of England has no intention of fulfilling IMF hopes that the pound will effectively be revalued by seven per cent. The exchange control measures announced on Friday, selective market intervention by the Bank of England, and widespread rumours about a Bank rate cut soon should all keep the effective revaluation of the pound to little more than three per cent.

If Washington has not entirely got its own way at least President Nixon can claim that his suspending of gold sales has forced more realistic parity rates against the dollar. It is unlikely that he or his advisers really think that the whole problem of equilibrium in international payments can be solved by violent adjustments to parities alone. The parity adjustments which finally

emerge from the present period of controlled floating need to be sufficient to close the US trade gap and allow for a sufficient surplus to pay for that part of the deficit on the overall balance of payments caused by US tourist spending abroad. That leaves two other major items in the US payments balance—foreign military and aid spending and capital flows. The best way of tackling the capital problem would be for the surplus countries, including Britain, to reverse past policies and actively encourage investment in US business. The problem of paying for the United States' military presence abroad must be a matter for negotiation among the allies as soon as possible. The need to maintain aid to the developing countries has become more urgent since President Nixon announced a big cut in US aid expenditure. Ideally all the advanced countries should pool their aid through a central agency in proportion to the health of their payments.

A comprehensive agreement covering parity adjustments, improved capital investment by the surplus countries in the United States, shared defence costs, and increased multilateral foreign aid should be possible. The way would then be cleared not only for the removal of the US import surcharge (which should go as soon as possible) but the removal of all those other direct and indirect barriers to world trade practised by nearly all the advanced industrial societies. In its turn such an agreement would take much of the heat out of the debate over the future of international monetary reform. The key question now is the speed with which agreement can be reached, first by the Group of Ten meeting next month, and later by the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund. The danger remains that if the momentum towards international agreement is not maintained the gulf between the conflicting trade and monetary interest groups will widen disastrously.

## Goodbye to halfpennies

The MPs who want to save the sixpence by the minting of a new 2½p coin are almost certainly nailing their cupro-nickel to a lost cause. They say the disappearance of the sixpence will add an unnecessary element to the inflationary spiral. That is so, but it was predictable and inevitable once the Government decided to decimalise on the basis of 100 pence to a pound. You may decide to keep the pound sterling intact for reasons of imperial nostalgia but something more than that is needed to persuade people that a ½p has any rational place in a decimal system.

Yet the Decimal Currency Board insists that the ½p will stay. There are, we are told, more than a thousand million of the tiny little things in circulation. But nobody any longer uses them as the substitute for the big old penny, though they are nominally worth rather more. The

new penny is hardly taken very seriously either. For slot machines, meters, and tips the 5p and the 10p are rapidly replacing, psychologically and actually, the old sixpence and shilling. At the lower end of the spending scale, therefore, in practice the decimalisation has devalued the coinage by half. Under cover of a roaring cost inflation the new currency will escape some of the blame, but nobody who studies restaurant prices and some shopping lists can doubt that the coppers are being forgotten. That is just what was to be expected, for five and tens are the natural units. Quite probably it won't be long before the ones and twos are obsolete, never mind the anomalous half. It must have been foreseen by the intelligent men who planned decimalisation. Perhaps it is all part of a long-term plot to devalue the National Debt.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

WEST CORNWALL: In what I am sure is total good faith, Sheet 189 of the Ordnance Survey 1-inch series shows a continuous public footpath along the 13-mile stretch of cliffs from Mousehold to the Land's End. Despite warnings from the locals who claimed it to be impassable through the natural growth of lush vegetation and the deliberate acts of certain farmers, we determined to try the pathway earlier this week. Arriving footsore at the tourist squalor of Land's End at the end of the day was a considerable triumph. It required standards of physical determination which would not come amiss in a marine commando training course, and diplomatic determination to ignore barbed wire obstacles and a variety of notices which ranged from the discreet "Private" to the peremptory "Keep Out." It is a pity that this cliff pathway is not easier to use. The coastline is superb and the walk, even if the path were clear, would attract only the determined walker. Both ends are clear and well marked—the westward end particularly so and credit must go to the National Trust for maintaining the arduous but scenically magnificent four-mile stretch to the end. In the central stretch from Lennora to Penberth nature and the farmers have certainly combined to make the going tough. The bracken and fern are often shoulder high through lack of traffic. Less forgivable are the deliberate barriers—barbed wire and felled trees which have been used to block the path. But thanks are due in this stretch to Derek Tangey whose land welcomes the few users of the pathway. A long hot walk was refreshed by a swim in the translucent waters of the cove at Portcharno.

COLIN LUCKHURST

PETER FIDDICK on the possible outcome of pressures for a second ITV channel

## Seeing double?

... at this point, even the most financially-oriented discussion has to admit that the question of programme policy and quality is crucial. Whereupon, the complexities of broadcasting philosophy for the 70s and beyond rear up in a manner which demonstrates the dangers of both the ITA's present closed-shop consensus-building and Mr Chataway's wet-blanketery.

IN SPITE OF Mr Chataway's continued stonewalling on the subject — "No plans" was still the parliamentary answer last month — people in commercial television still seem to expect a second channel by 1973 or early 1974. And by this time they mean not just the authorisation of ITV 2 by the Government but actually having the channel on the air.

The grounds for this expectation are not altogether clear. The rejigging at the last television shuffle, to bring both ITV and BBC to a common junction in 1976 when one will need a new television Act, the other a new charter, had until recently seemed to provide the obvious timing for this next major junction, especially since it will surely create a pattern of television organisation which will have to endure for some time. After the widely lamented flaws which appeared in the earlier ITV structure, even though they were much debated and long discussed, the last thing you might expect would be a rush to make the most difficult decision of all in the shortest time.

If Mr Chataway's overt resolve stays firm, of course, there will be no rush. If, however, the television men's antennae have picked up the right signals, then his stalling now will have the effect only of dampening public debate in a way which will suit the present vested interests of commercial television very well. The fact that Mr Brian Young, Director-General of the ITA, has appeared to align himself with these by inviting views on ITV 2 from inside the business, but adding to the invitation a discreet wink against public debate, only sharpens one's fears for the public interest.

The need for full discussion by the widest possible range of interests is in fact greater than on any previous occasion.

Financiers, advertisers, programme-makers, and viewers each have a range of choice before them — so much so that a single article can do no more than outline possibilities.

But take as an example the question of advertising, since the operation of market forces might have been expected to make this the simplest area to predict. It is probably sensible to assume as does the ITA that the second channel will not create much new advertising: Mr Young's invitation posited financing both channels from a total revenue "nearer to our present income than to twice that income." But Mr Young's assumption appears based on the deeper belief that the second channel must be under the same control as the first: his ITV 2 working party includes his own officials, and the managing directors of the existing contractors, and his invitation speaks of enlarging "our" range in this context.

Others, however, are not so certain. And these include some potential advertisers who see a second channel under different control, as giving them both choice of markets and more leverage over advertising rates than they have in the present near-monopoly situation. Such pressure would tend to bring the total revenue of the two channels down.

It is also, of course, against the interests of existing contractors. They argue that by having a second channel, complementary in the way that BBC2 is to BBC1, they would be able to regain some of the audience they now lose to the combined BBC1 and BBC2 onslaught. By delivering a bigger total audience, they would attract more advertisers and could put up their rates.

Yet the counter-arguments to this illustrate the complexity even of this area of the debate. The smaller programme

companies fear that if a large contractor in an urban area could offer a choice of markets, one large, one small, it would lure advertisers further away from the already struggling smaller companies. One suggestion from this side is an ITV-2 run by the existing companies but without advertisers. An alternative suggestion is that the two ITV channels should be sold as one, and have the same commercials. But advertising men have quickly seen the disadvantage in their terms of being required to sell mass-market goods to what on ITV-2 might be an up-market audience unlikely to buy them.

And at this point, even the most financially-oriented discussion has to admit that the question of programme policy and quality is crucial. Whereupon, the complexities of broadcasting philosophy for the 70s and beyond rear up in a manner which demonstrates the dangers of both the ITA's present closed-shop consensus-building and Mr Chataway's wet-blanketery.

The most seductive note of the call for ITV-2 soon is the one of high public interest.

"We can, we will, provide better, finer, more wide-ranging programmes," the companies are saying, "if only we had the proving ground and the extra air-time that BBC2 gives our rivals." The theory is immaculate. But not everyone, inside television or out, has forgotten the record of past failure to transform high-flown theory into practice; the number of good programme makers in ITV who fall into the "whatever happened to..." conversations is legion. If the commercial pressures of the network are so great, will there really be fewer pressures in a double network run by the same people in chummy association with the ITA? Or will there be more chance of success in an alterna-

live set of controllers? Both questions are open — the first of BBC2 admit they are just as ratings-conscious as their other channel, so how can ITV-2 have a better set of controllers?

Radical solutions are not offered. There are very many programme makers in both ITV and BBC who are greatly dissatisfied with the fruits of the past 20 years' trial and error, both for the audience, and for their own profession which is suffering destructive under-employment. From economic stringency those who are not actually out of work are bearing self-imposed conditions which restrict promotion, and therefore the pressure of ideas.

One suggestion increasingly heard from the ranks is for ITV-2 to be run as a single company under direct ITA sponsorship. One executive producer in ITV outlined it to me last week like this:

"None of the three companies I have worked for could claim to have operated fully in a creative way, because the sort of competition now set up does not create a demand for that sort of talent. The main suggestion heard on the companies — to divide control of the new channel into the same regions as at present — seems more likely to reproduce this situation than not. The main alternative — to give regions of ITV-2 to different companies — might also reproduce the same philosophy, for even if they were charged with particular high programme standards, how could the ITA react if they lost money? The London Weekend affair gives a fair indication.

"So why not create a new concept: an entirely new consortium, given the new channel on a nationwide basis? That way, it should make money — but if we are really aiming for night-long quality, and a wider range of programmes, it will probably not get more than 5 to 8 per cent of the audience, so it wouldn't make all that much money. On that basis, the ITA could — indeed, would have to — insist on the creative levels set out in the prospectus."

It is an interesting idea. There should be little problem about the existing companies both cooperating with and using the fruits of such a new network (the popular success of BBC2 initiated programmes like "Henry VIII" is one of the main reasons they want a second channel). And the new consortium could still hire the existing company's profit-making spare studios and equipment (an important economic pressure for them).

But it is only one idea out of very many, both more and less radical, waiting to be thrust into the debate. Anyone who tries to hasten a decision without throwing this whole discussion wide open from the outset is surely doing a general disservice.

## Customs in pornography

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—I note from your report of Lord Longford's return from Denmark that his lordship brought back a stack of dirty books which, bowing to the interests of straight research, the Customs officers did not confiscate.

Personally I have never visited Denmark, and therefore, like most people in this country, do not know just what the fuss is about. It might be interesting for people like myself to also have the opportunity of importing some "dirty books," to decide for ourselves whether they should be made

freely available in Great Britain.

Unlike Lord Longford, I am not the self-appointed chairman of a self-selected committee, and would therefore be grateful to the Guardian if you could obtain a ruling from HM Customs and Excise as to just who is, and who is not, permitted to import "dirty books" without suffering the normal penalties of the law. Yours faithfully, 18 Blackhorse Lane, Bristol.

Sir,—Lord Longford's extraordinary and noble efforts to publicise pornography really

ought to be formally recognised, perhaps by a Queen's Award to Industry. It's quite beyond my ingenuity to compute the value in advertising terms of the space he has achieved in the newspapers, but the effect on sales must have been terrific. Lots of people who would normally never think about pornography must now be trying to buy it. The aura of prosperity in the sleazier parts of Soho is almost tangible. Even Mrs Whitcombe has apparently managed to get hold of "obscene" publications (and without going to the State of Denmark).—Yours, Michael Dodd, London, NW3.

Crime: the cure and the cause

"ment" (Guardian, August 25). Your attempt to put this serious social problem in correct perspective does you credit. After many years as a local JP, I feel sure that the many problems that this matter poses will continue to tax the ingenuity of all penologists. I am particularly impressed by your reference to the effects of industrialism. Factory life and its accompanying evils—physical, mental and moral.

Recently I submitted a letter to the local press outlining something along similar lines, concerning the effects of factory life on the community. Unfortunately it was politely acknowledged and pigeon-holed. To have the powerful voice of the Guardian suggesting that this is an avenue of strong possibilities must be encouraging to all students of homo-sapiens.—Yours truly, S. Taylor, 44 Rugeley Avenue, New Invention, Willenhall, South Staffs.

UCS: role of the social services

Sir,—The present situation at UCS poses a fundamental question of commitment and conscience for those professionals—whether they be social workers, social work educationists, or civil servants—who work in the social services of the West of Scotland. For years the social services of this region have been confronted with recurring crises: existing resources have been constantly overstretched and inherent economic problems have steadily undermined the impact of conventional policies.

Mass redundancies at UCS, allied to accelerating unemployment elsewhere in the region, would certainly overwhelm these vulnerable services and would effectively reduce them

## Uruguay and Mr Jackson

Sir,—With reference to certain suggestions made in your editions of August 25 and 26 to the effect that Ambassador Jackson is being kept captive by the Tupamaros as an assurance that elections will take place in Uruguay, may I be permitted, upon instruction from my Government, to point out the following:

1. Elections have been held in Uruguay regularly in accordance with the Constitution and the law and it has never been mentioned for a moment that the should or will take place.

2. Just before Ambassador Jackson's kidnapping the Uruguayan Government emphasised this point in a statement to Parliament and confirmed in a public statement the active and terrorist agitation which were being fostered, normal elections would be held, according to Uruguayan law, no restrictions whatsoever would be imposed on the functioning of the press or on the activities of any political party.

3. At present complete freedom of all political activity in Uruguay is an undeniable fact even for the "Broad Front" (Frente Popular) which includes the Communist Party.

4. Ambassador Jackson is forgotten by the Uruguayan Government which is devoted to the search for him all the sources at the disposal of the State are being used to bring him back to his country and the law is being applied.

Jorge Barreiro, Ambassador, Embassy of Uruguay, London, SW 1.

## Mental care

Sir,—Yet another story problems in yet another hospital; allegations of first of exploitation and now ill treatment at St Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr. We have got to get out of this right about caring for mentally handicapped. But let's share the responsibility fairly. Since 1960, the Health Authorities—and the Departments of Social Services—should have been providing residential care in the community. The Local Authorities concerned are St Albans, Walthamstow, Waltham and Watlington.

St Margaret's was built in 1900 and now has over 1,000 of these "lunatics" (as the hospital can name them) in its care. It is a disgrace that it is not closed down and replaced by a modern facility.

Deputy Secretary General, National Society for Mental Handicapped Children, 26 Newman Street, London W1P 4AP.

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## LETTERS: YOUR HOLIDAY BUDGET

## Double value

Sir—This year for the first time we were able to go abroad twice and while we certainly had a good time on both trips there was considerable difference in the value for money provided by the two hotels.

First, 12 days in Benidorm, Spain, in April, through Thomson's Skytours; three-star Hotel Alameda, twin-bedded rooms with private bathroom; good food with choice at all courses, cooked breakfast and coffee and wine at all main meals; £140 for four people, plus about £30 spending on clubs, drinks, souvenirs, etc. Temperature in the seventies. Very good value indeed for £230.

Secondly, 14 days in Montreux, Switzerland, in July/August through Swiss Travel Ltd., at the Grand Hotel; twin-bedded rooms with private bathrooms; food variable in quality, but although plenty of it, no choice of menu; wines extra, of course, and coffee unavailable until after dinner and then we had to queue for it in the bar, a few minutes' wait away; bar not open until after 8 pm; beds in one room supplied with hard lumpy straw pallets. Cost just over £360 for four people plus about £200 speedos on excursions, drinks, souvenirs, etc. ("Coca-Cola" was 50p in one place and 75p in another). Temperature 80s and 90s, which made the hotel which was not air-conditioned, extremely uncomfortable, especially the dining room. Poor value for money and never to be repeated at £660. —Yours faithfully, D. M. Allister, 81 Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey.

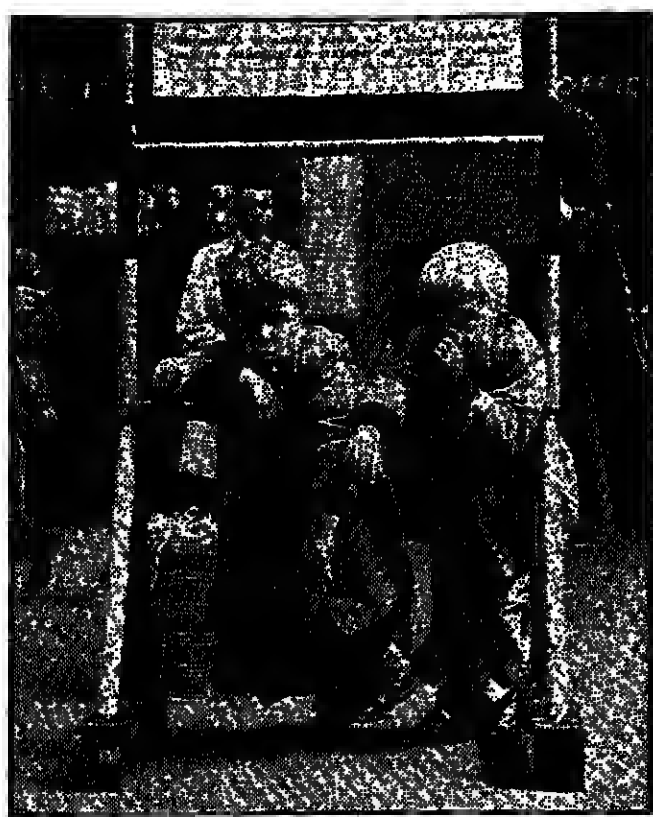
## By motorcoach

Sir—My wife and I enjoyed a very pleasant motorcoach tour of one week in this country organised by Wallace Arnold with stops at York, The Trossachs, Rowness-on-Windermere, and Buxton. Top-grade hotels with very comfortable and well-furnished bedrooms, a public room, bars, patios, and bathrooms, all exceptionally clean. Service was very good, and at each hotel including those providing luncheons en route the menus provided a choice of four dishes. Good wines at normal hotel prices if required. Baggage presented on difficulty as this was taken care of both on arrival and departure by the hotel staff. Evening entertainment was provided at three of the hotels.

The fare was £37 each, inclusive of travel London back to London, half-day tour of the Trossachs, a whole-day tour of the Lake District, dinner, bed, and breakfast at the hotels, coach, and a route, and gratuities to hotel staff. The only extras were morning coffee and afternoon tea; this was a minor detail as meals at the hotels were well cooked and plentiful. Judging from the experience of some of our friends who went abroad I consider we got good value for money. —Yours faithfully, Ed. Biley, 9 North Courtess Road, Walthamstow, London E17.

## Back to school

Sir—In discussing value-for-money family holidays I feel that you should include university summer schools. For example, at Loughborough University of Technology the accommodation and food is very good, and the instruction is provided for the parents (not necessarily in technical subjects), and the children have an enjoyable week in a well-organised and equipped youth group. Although costs have risen in recent years the holiday still represents a good bargain. My own budget for this year for two adults and two children (ages 8 and 11) for six days was: Inclusive accommodation, £ food, instruction (adults) 45 Inclusive accommodation, £ food, Youth group (children) 26 Transport 1 Extras 2 The total cost was £74, which is about £3 per day per head. —Yours faithfully, (Dr) N. R. S. Searcy, 11 Parkside Gardens, Wollaton, Nottingham.



## Touring Ireland

Sir—A holiday for two adults touring the south coast of Ireland in late May cost approximately £125, made up as follows: Fare and cabins on boat (Fishguard/Rosslare) including car £35.00 Petrol £13.50 Accommodation, food, gifts, AA Travel Service and Green Card £76.50 £125.00

We stayed at five different farms, all of them excellent; three of them were luxurious. Four of them provided bed, breakfast, and evening meal, but while at a remote hill farm in south-west Cork we had dinner at a nearby guest house. Average price—bed and breakfast £1.20 and the meals were always more than adequate. Hotels in the Glengarriff and Killarney areas were geared to the Americans but here again we stayed at a hill farm for four nights and were charged only £12.50 for bed, breakfast, and evening meal.

The Irish Tourist Board is doing an excellent job assisting the farms and there is no better way of getting to know the people. We had toured Ireland before but felt that the south coast is easily the most welcoming of that extremely hospitable country. None of our accommodation was booked beforehand, except on the boat—Yours faithfully, (Mrs) Freda Mitchell, 23 Mill Road, Epsom, Surrey.

## French fortnight

Sir—We had a 13 day independent holiday at a small resort on North Brittany, 20 miles west of Dinard, for two adults and two children, aged seven and four. Holiday taken at end of June (off-season): cost of hotel accommodation would have been 50 per cent greater in high season. Travel by cross-Channel car ferry (Southampton-Cherbourg). Total time of travel to resort 13 hours, easily completed during daylight hours.

Hotel accommodation in a 30-bedroom two star Michelin Guide hotel (three star AA Continental Year Book)—not sumptuous, but majority of rooms with wc and shower. Our two adjoining rooms did not have this facility, but this was not found to be a great disadvantage, particularly as these rooms had large balconies.

Food—gourmet's paradise (every type of sea food included) and worth every penny of the £3 a day on its own. Children were given reductions of 50 per cent and 40 per cent on this figure according to age. Breakfast was excellent—nothing too much trouble, including a great flexibility in times of meals, generally not found in British hotels. Budget breakdown: £

Cross-Channel car ferry (Ford Cortina) 40 Hotel accommodation (tax & service inc) 115 Wine and bar bill at hotel 10 Petrol (750 miles) 8 Insurances (inc Green Card) 10 Extras 17 Total £290

Value for money: excellent, and explodes the myth that France is outside the holiday pocket of the average Englishman. We've been here four times in seven years now and completely satisfied all the family. —Yours faithfully, Ian S. Gaseigne, 35 Woodhill Road, Maidstone, Kent.

## Why worry?

Sir—Surely the remarkable thing about all these holiday budgets is that anyone has bothered to price them. Is a holiday a holiday that has to be costed? Personally I just disappeared into the Munich Beer Festival and came out with nothing. You can work that one out yourself. I had a holiday—Yours sincerely, Mark Bourne, Garth, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.

This correspondence is now closed. We are grateful to the 300 readers who sent in reports on their holiday budgets, and we plan to analyse the information they contain.

## Camping to the Soviet Union

Sir—A camping holiday for three students travelling to and from the USSR in a Mini van, in three weeks cost: Ferry, Dover-Ostend (return) £26 Ferry, Turku-Stockholm (single) and two other small ferries in Scandinavia £25 AA 5-star insurance (including medical insurance) £10 Petrol for 4,800 miles Green card £10 Food, mainly brown rice, veg, fruit, and bread £8 A few meals in restaurants £30 Camping charges often we drove through the night avoiding charges £10 Visas £20 Road tax and third party insurance to East Germany and the USSR £15 Other expenses: alcohol, cigarettes, presents, souvenirs, museum charges, etc. £96 Total £285

Pleasant experiences: Three course meals in the Soviet Union, including champagne and caviar, cost under £3 for three people. Long playing records of classical music only cost 50p in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union gives you a free ticket for every day that you are there, for their tourist excursions. This can involve guided tours in coaches or guided tours in taxis. We only used the English speaking coach tour of Moscow. It was excellent. Vodka was under 50p for a big bottle. Clothes in Finland were good and cheap. Unpleasant experiences: All our fruit and veg were taken from us at the Russian border. The reason is to prevent the spreading of insects. We did not know about this and had depended on living on that food. Some Midland Bank travellers cheques were not negotiable in the Soviet Union, much to our disgust with the Russian and Midland banks. Fortunately we each had travellers cheques from different banks. At first though, we had visions of being stranded with no money. Bear was almost twice as expensive at the Moscow camp site than it was in the best hotel in Moscow; and a box of matches was nearly 25p everywhere.

Comments: The cost of the holiday was only £95 each, probably the cheapest possible way we could have seen what we did. Certainly value for money and a holiday we would not have missed, but whether we would repeat such a holiday is doubtful! Evan Miller, Keith Jackson, Julian Crane, Hookheath, Woking, Surrey.

## Villa for eight in Brittany

Sir—The data concerning my holiday budget this year are: Time: Two weeks, June 5-19. Place: Benodet, Brittany. Accommodation: Villa for eight, hired through Starvillas. Number: Four adults, four children (3, 6, 6, and 9 years). Mode of travel: One car only, Hoverscraft, Ramegate/Calais. Journey time, door to door, 15½ hours. Costs: Fares (Hoverscraft return) £32 Petrol (including local travel) £25 Villa (including local food) £250 Food (including local food) £275 Snacks (including local food) £48 Small gifts £15 Total £279

Therefore cost, family of four, £140. Comments: 1. Villa was of very high standard for cleanliness and amenities offered. 2. Included in the price was four hours a day maid service which could range from shopping, cleaning, cooking, and baby-sitting.

3. All shopping was purchased in shops by ourselves. We found the local shops and a nearby supermarket gave good quality French food prices but that English-style prices were relatively expensive—if one ever contemplated them. 4. Within half-hour driving radius of Benodet could be found as many as twenty excellent beaches/coves which in June were nearly deserted. Even on the hottest days (upper 20s C.). 5. Weather was variable between cloudy and brilliant sunshine with only one poor day on which it rained. Sea was crystal clear and calm on all days; quite safe for children. 6. General consensus of opinion of type of holiday—really excellent and without comparison with United Kingdom equivalent cost. As far as weather was concerned one should bear in mind that the same period in the United Kingdom on the South Coast or South-west Coast had over 50 per cent really bad days—Yours faithfully, B. Davey, 36 Richmond Way, Fetcham, Surrey.

7. Villa was of very high standard for cleanliness and amenities offered. 8. Included in the price was four hours a day maid service which could range from shopping, cleaning, cooking, and baby-sitting.

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## MOTORING GUARDIAN

EVERY SO OFTEN someone complains that the pleasure has all gone out of motoring. The roads are choked and fraught, running costs are unbearably high, everyone is impatient and aggressive. It is all true, and for those who enjoy driving in spite of it, their pleasure is a lot like that famously appraised by one of Dorothy Parker's friends: it's illegal, it's immoral, or it makes you fat.

True again. No one who has left his car for the day in Regent's Park, or, worse, by the side of a fishing stretch on the Wye can defend his vehicle as a piece of the landscape. No one who has driven at 5 or 10 miles an hour over the limit on an urban clearway can believe for a moment that he is not breaking an important law every inch of the way. And no one who has sweated out a traffic queue can possibly imagine that he is better off in health or in pocket for not having gone by bus or train.

The arguments against the car, piled on top of the next, are formidable; and yet the car, killer, polluter, eyesore, and insatiable consumer of scarce resources, provides more gratification for more people than any other single man-made object. I was going to say, "The motor manufacturers can hardly be blamed for pandering to this." But can they be so easily excused? Many people in the industry confess to having very doubts about their product's long-term future, and some leaders of the industry agree with a lot of popular condemnations of the car (though they will rarely countenance specific criticism of their brand).

But you will have to look very hard indeed to find a manufacturer who is seriously planning for a day when the privately run motorcar is no more. Experiments with electric city cars, interurban railbuses and so on—and the contemplation of their becoming a reality—lag far behind



## To hell with the car

by IAN BREACH

the technology available. It is explicitly assumed in most quarters that the "family" car will hold sway for as long ahead as we care to look.

The reasons are complex. Foremost is the technological inflexibility of a system which globally turns out a million poundworth of basically the same product each year. But two other effects, come into play when considering any major change. The first, the "sailing ship syndrome," appears whenever a new idea threatens an existing industry: it redoubles its efforts to compete and attract business away from the interloper. At least, delaying its coming and possibly stifling it at birth.

The second is that the critical decisions affecting change have to be taken by men who know that they will long be gone by the time that change is wrought. Innovation for posterity is seldom done with deliberation, but it is almost axiomatic that the innovation is "late": the means existed for the camera, the car, the television, the nylon stocking, and the fluorescent tube decades before any of them appeared in the mainstream.

Today this is even more so. General Motors is in a position of more than mere theoretical strength to say "We will have a battery-powered car that has the range of an internal-combustion engine vehicle by 1976," and—following the Rand Corporation's lead in "inventing the future"—programme the development of such a car, as it were, backwards. It is being done in areas like space engineering, where the objectives are continually ahead of the means.

But from all accounts, an infinitesimally small fraction of the car industry's total resources is being allocated to electric traction (which is one form or another of a technology of the twenty-first century, anyway). The disappearance of Britain's last trolleybus this year ("nonavailability of spares") and the ineffectual doings of the Electric Vehicles Association testify to a nearly complete official rejection of a superior power source.

The inability to see a necessity for radical change in individual transport systems is part of the general ignorance of a world that is overpopulated and abusing itself, depleting and squandering its riches. The car, which I dearly love to drive and which indirectly earns me a living, is at the root of much pollution: in this country it is still possible to drive for hundreds of miles, and see few other cars. I have just been to the Highlands and back, touching scarcely a numbered road in England and Southern Scotland, but the signs of encroachment are everywhere, and the numerical increase in car ownership is being reflected in a disproportionately accelerated rate of damage done to the environment.

Of course, the better behaved among us don't throw plastic cups and cigarette packets out of our windows, and most people are not faced with the problem of disposing of a banger (though our cars become someone else's bangers). But we take our carbon monoxide and unburnt hydrocarbons with us wherever we go (and will do for many many years after the American legislation has been enacted): the roads are widened for us; filling stations are built; motels go up into the mountains and down into the valleys.

As time goes by, the worse it becomes. It is possible still to take the car, park it out of sight, and have just a few motor-home tourists seem to do that. The car becomes one of McLuhan's media, a message and an end in itself, a suitable covered vessel for a motorist surveying, briefly, a Sutherland loch or a Shropshire horizon. And the ideal of travelling hopefully has been raised to a neurotic peak never conceived of in the past. Today it is part of the mass frenzy of wondering—often consciously—What's the next most exciting thing to look forward to? Or, as a young woman said as she turned to her husband by the side of a magnificent mountain landscape in Argyll last week, "Shall we press on?" Regardless.

But in France, where they already have a lead in using restricted licences (90 kph for one year after passing), the test itself is to be made more stringent, special roads are to be built for examining candidates in skills not normally tested on the public highway, and a written examination is to be added to the traditional oral. Photographs and films will be used to show specific situations that the applicant is likely to encounter. More than 6,000 candidates have taken part in experiments in perfecting the new method, which will come into force in France from this autumn. We are falling behind a country whose drivers we have far so long derided.

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## ... and safer ways of getting there

EARLIER THIS YEAR, Yardley—against the background of their sponsorship of BRM in Formula 1 racing—ran a safer motoring contest. Results have now been announced and prizes handed out to the lucky buyers and sellers of Yardley toiletries who said the right things about racing and selected safety recommendations in the same order as the judges. The first five of these recommendations are sound and acceptable suggestions of the sort made every day by safety pundits—crash barriers on motorways, more stringent driving tests, compulsory wearing of seat belts, and so on. But the last in the list is the most of the 70 mpb limit on motorways.

How could this have crept into an otherwise sensible catalogue? It flies in the face of our own road safety statistics and the trend in Europe to lower, not higher, speeds. Accidents are obviously likely to be worse ones at higher speeds than at lower ones, whatever the protection offered on motorways by the erection of barriers and lights.

The other point I would make is this: I recently spent the best part of a week driving around the motorway system that is now open in Britain. The long stretches of M1, M5, and M6 now available make it possible to cover what would only five years ago have been comparatively great distances in

quick and safe comfort. London to Leeds, Manchester to Gloucester, Liverpool to Carlisle—these are journeys that used to be fraught with danger and discomfort. Relatively few cars are capable of travelling at more than 70 mpb without exposing the driver to disproportionately greater risk and his passengers to a jarring journey. The limit should remain.

More interesting is the low average number of cars now to be found with incorrectly mixed tyre types. Here, it seems, the motoring public has responded to the massive publicity put out by the tyre trade. But less progress has been made in the matter of tyre pressures. One car in ten is running with tyres inflated to the wrong pressures. Too many, I fear, rely on garage gauges for the most of which are notoriously miscalibrated; the results of this can be expensive wear, dangerous handling—and possible prosecution for the driver under the tyre laws.

THIS MONTH, Ealing Borough in London opened a skid pan for public use, the first of its kind to be sponsored by a local authority. The interest shown in Michael Dashwood's skid pan school at Thurston since his work was reported on this page leaves no doubt that Ealing's Road Safety Officer will be busy in the months to come. Applicants to take a course of instruction there

wear helmets are usually less educated both in road sense and common sense. In the car fraternity they represent the people who don't wear seatbelts. Motor could be well spent helping to finance the already excellent RAC/ACU training scheme, giving it more publicity and also doing some constructive research on helmet design and materials.

The helmet proposal goes on to state that only helmets complying to BS2001 and 1969 may be used. Which eliminates the best helmets available to us and just goes

to show how much work has gone into the proposal. It should be amusing to see the police booking themselves for wearing a helmet that's too good.

When asked why seatbelts were not to be made compulsory, the Minister replied that it was more dangerous to make them compulsory. (Only about 16 per cent of motorists use belts in cars where they are fitted. Over 10,000 serious injuries could be prevented each year if they were compulsory.)

R. F. Snape, 25 Meadow Close, Hockley Heath, Solihull Warwickshire.

Letter: Persecution of the motorcyclist

Sir—It is now well over a month since the Minister of Transport (Mr J. Peyton) put forward proposals to help reduce the number of casualties occurring on our roads. Perhaps the most radical are the ones concerning motorcyclists, a minority group who are considered by the public as a nuisance. The Government's proposals are: 1—The raising of the minimum age limit from 16 to 17. 2—The enforced wearing of crash helmets.

I hope I can here enlighten your readers why these proposals should not be enforced, from a motorcyclist's point of view.

The raising of the age limit will have no, or probably a diverse effect on the number of young killed or seriously injured. It is incompetence and not age that causes accidents; one should see a schoolboy's scramble to get this point exemplified.

Although at first the enforced wearing of crash helmets appears as a good idea, it lacks research. The motorcyclists who don't

wear helmets are usually less educated both in road sense and common sense. In the car fraternity they represent the people who don't wear seatbelts. Motor could be well spent helping to finance the already excellent RAC/ACU training scheme, giving it more publicity and also doing some constructive research on helmet design and materials.

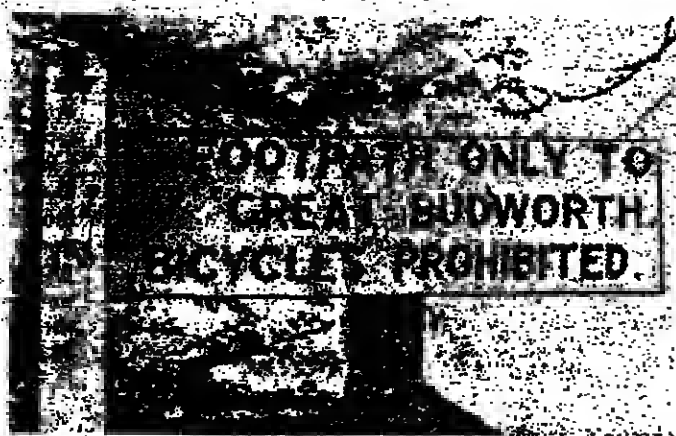
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When asked why seat



# Good signs for ramblers



FOOTPATHS IN CHESHIRE, for example, have been significantly improved since 1964, under the provisions of the Countryside Act 1968. The Countryside Act, 1968, which gives local authorities the duty of erecting signs, sometimes on the verge of a road, as well as public footpaths, is taking positive steps to improve the situation.

The proliferation of signs is not a new phenomenon. In the past, signs were erected by private individuals, often at their own expense. This led to a proliferation of signs, many of which were of poor quality and often conflicting. The Countryside Act, 1968, gave local authorities the power to erect signs, and this has led to a more uniform and professional system.

Cheshire, which has a large number of footpaths, is a good example of this. The county has a long history of rambling, and the signs erected by the local authorities are of a high quality. This has led to a significant improvement in the rambling experience in Cheshire.

ducing its own waymark for use on gateposts and stiles. It is a yellow disc printed with a black footmark and a black chevron denoting the way.

A spokesman for the county said that it proposed eventually to issue stencils to parish councils and organisations such as footpath societies, who could transfer the design on to gates and stiles while walking along the routes. "A lot of routes are not discernible," he said, "because they may not have been used much in the past. But the waymarks will leave the public in no doubt."

Until all routes are clearly marked, however, there will still be plenty of arguments between landowners and ramblers. According to Mr. Donald Leitch, closure and diversions secretary of the Peak and Northern Footpaths Association, local authorities, he said, were putting up many signs, but some were not working on the routes to see what obstructions there were. Around Nantwich, in Cheshire, farmers and walkers did not seem to co-exist. Around Castletown, in the Peak, motorcycling "jockies" had damaged relations with farmers.

Roadside signs in Derbyshire, which are costing the

# Planners place more faith in aerial photography

By KAY MACPHERSON

The photographs will be of use to historians and, as much of our area is agricultural, we will be able to compare them with future surveys and see where bedrocks have been dug up and how the types of crops have changed.

For other rural areas, like Cheshire, it will have the first time detailed records of whole areas have been made, a spokesman for Cheshire County Council said. "It is an expensive job, but does not cost as much as sending out individuals to look at every acre of ground. Also we hold the copyright and get royalties from each picture sold, so a good deal of the money will come back."

The pictures are taken to overlap and can then be viewed in 3-D. Aerial survey firms are constantly developing new photographic techniques, although most innovations are expensive and beyond the local authority price range.

Infrared rays are reflected from underlying vegetation, showing plant and soil types. Thermal sensing techniques are being used to test pollution in rivers, where ranges of temperatures show up as images rather than as photographs.

Michael Morris



county about £1,500 a year, come in metal and wood. It is these made of oak, rather than the cheaper aluminium, which are proving most vandal-proof.

For the National Farmers' Union, a spokesman said that farmers were quite happy with footpaths, so long as the public used them with utmost care. But he went into detail about the damage that could be done by the careless. Even a thrown-away crisp bag could kill a cow.

Farmers, he added, could be forgiven if they did not like the idea of a footpath which was opened, used once or twice, but never trodden by the public again. They could not plough it up, or do anything with it.

However, Mr. Walter Tysoe, chairman of the Ramblers' Association, insisted that if a farmer had a public footpath on his land it was in his own interest to have it signposted so that there was no excuse for trespass.

Michael Morris

# CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone 01-837 7011

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## GLASGOW COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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## University of Edinburgh

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## University of Manchester

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ACROSS: 1. Poles (5). 2. Mediterranean (5). 3. Exasperate (5). 4. Retinue (5). 5. Officer's rank (5). 6. Payment for services (5). 7. Lowly servant (5). 8. "Worship" (5). 9. Beast of burden (5). 10. The bear (5). 11. Slaughterhouse (5). 12. Flying foam (5).

## DOWN

1. Willow (5). 2. Sign and psycho-analyst (5). 3. Drags a leg (5). 4. Alfred in "Pickwick Papers" (5). 5. Organ for grasping (5). 6. Flash chain (5). 7. After game (5). 8. Neagh (5). 9. Fish basket (5).

## TELEPHONE No. 492

Across: 1. Crestfallen (5). 2. Teatime (5). 3. Island (5). 4. Attempt (5). 5. Hoysden (5). 6. Aspire (5). 7. Nabob (5). 8. Angular (5). 9. Ear (5). 10. Banish (5). 11. Barre (5). 12. Guava (5). 13. Dye (5).

## DOWN

1. Run (5). 2. Frosty (5). 3. Lilies (5). 4. Extra (5). 5. Strap-hanger (5). 6. Re-appearing (5). 7. Typewriter (5). 8. Banish (5). 9. Barre (5). 10. Guava (5). 11. Dye (5).

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## DOWN

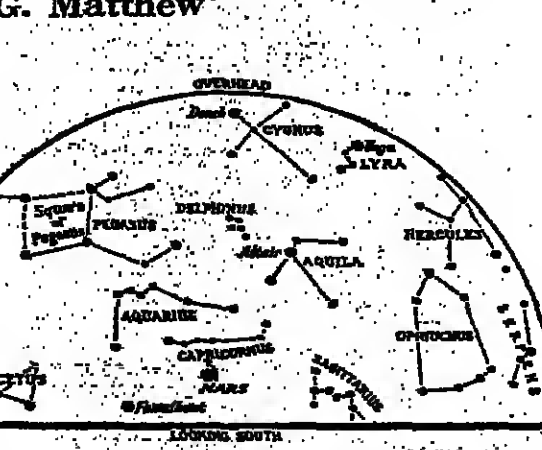
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# FRAGMENTS in the sky

by G. G. Matthews



## FRAGMENTS in the sky

bright asteroids, or our planets, are Ceres diameter of some 430 miles, about 370 miles, and Juno 130 miles, and these have been studied and indicated a cooling stage of the solar system, or they may possibly be orbiting pairs of small objects.

The surface texture of the rocky asteroids has also been studied and indicates a cooling stage of the solar system, or they may possibly be orbiting pairs of small objects.

Other observations have investigated the reflection from the surface of asteroids at various wavelengths bands of the spectrum from 1,000 to 3,000 Angstroms. In the case of Vesta a distinct darkening near 9,000 A was found, similar to that produced by reflection from a silicate material, pigeonite.

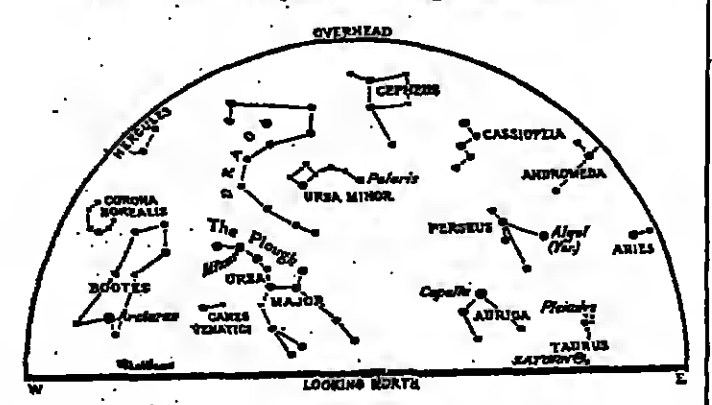
Plans are now well advanced by NASA to launch spacecraft Pioneer 7 in March 1972, and Pioneer 8 a year later, which will explore the region of the small planetary asteroids while the craft are on their way to Jupiter. Each Pioneer will carry four 8in telescopes equipped with photometers and a photopolarimeter to measure the brightness, colour, and polarisation of the light reflected from asteroids, and carry cells to detect impacts of microscopic particles. It is also hoped to determine the orbital properties of small fragments passing within one kilometre of the spacecraft.

The results will be of great scientific interest for it is generally accepted that these small bodies condensed out of the primordial cloud of gas and dust from which the solar system formed and the study of these objects could provide a valuable record of the conditions in our region of space at that period.

## Planets

Mercury rises before the sun throughout the month and is at greatest elongation west, 18

The maps of the northern and southern aspects of the sky show the planets and brighter stars which will be above the horizon about 11 pm early in September, 10 pm around the middle of the month, and 9 pm towards the end. The arrows indicate the motions of the planets during the month.



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gradually earlier, so is badly placed for observation.

## Stars

The Milky Way spans the heavens from the north-east upwards through the zenith and down to the south-west, and is worth examining with binoculars or telescope. The south star, Cygnus, is near the zenith with the brilliant Vega to the right while the Square of Pegasus is high over the east. Altair, almost due south, and low over the horizon, is near the star Fomalhaut shines through the haze.

## Diary

Sept. 3: Mars 6 deg south of moon.  
Sept. 4: Mercury stationary.  
Sept. 5: Full moon.  
Sept. 6: Moon at perigee, 22,800 miles.  
Sept. 11: Mars stationary.  
Sept. 12: Mercury at greatest elongation W, 15 deg.  
Sept. 17-18: Neptune about 1 deg north of Jupiter.  
Sept. 18: Mercury 4 deg north of moon.  
Sept. 19: Saturn stationary.  
Sept. 19: New moon.  
Sept. 21: Moon at apogee, 25,600 miles.  
Sept. 22: Autumnal Equinox.  
Sept. 27: Moon at first quarter.  
Sept. 30: Mars 5 deg south of moon.



















